The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXX. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1897. NO. 4

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

THE JANUARY TERM NOW IN SESSION.

The Commonwealth List of Unimportant Kind Beyond Those Interested.—The Civil Cases Disposed of.

Court called at 9.30 a. m. on Monday with Hon. John G. Love, President Judge, on the bench.

The greater part of the session was taken up in hearing petitions and motions presented by different members of the bar.

The list of grand jurors called, and jury sworn, and retired to pass on the different bills of indictment that will be laid before them by the District Attorney, Hayes Shenck, Justice of the Peace, of Howard boro, foreman.

The constables of the different boroughs and townships of the county then made their quarterly returns.

List of traverse jurors called and thirty-nine answered to their names.

List of civil cases down for trial for this week was then gone over, and cases for actual trial ascertained.

Court adjourned at 11.30.

DISPOSITION OF CIVIL CASES.

Fisher & Co. vs. Richard Bowen; judgment taken in favor of the plaintiff, for $86.74.

Centre County Banking Co. vs. H. M. Meek, defendant, and Wm. Witmer, terre tenant; continued.

Samuel Gramley, executor of etc., of Sarah Shaffer, deceased, vs. Jacob B. Hazel: continued, at the cost of the defendant.

J. Comel & Co. vs. Celia Ratowsky; settled.

Abe Funk and B. J. Emertine, trading as Funk & Emertine vs. Celia Ratowsky; settled.

Harry Ritzinger and Joseph Zeuleuke, trading as Ritzinger & Zeuleuke vs. Celia Ratowsky; settled.

J. Cohen vs. Celia Ratowsky; settled.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Com. vs. Albert Evarts; charge adultery; prosecutrix, Eva Evarts; defendant plead guilty.

Com. vs. Roland Confer, charge betrayal; prosecutrix, Bertha Zeigler; defendant renewed his recognizance to April sessions.

Com. vs. Frank Huey; charge betrayal; prosecutrix Lucy Hampton; defendant renewed his recognizance to April sessions.

Com. vs. G. P. Garret; charge libel; prosecutor Tobias Klinefelter; settled.

Ellis L. Orvis, executor of etc., of John H. Orvis, deceased, vs. A. Brockerhoff, administrator of etc., of Rose A. McCarty; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1487.50.

Francis M. Atherton, use of Thomas Meyer vs. Margaret F. Alexander and James W. Alexander, administrators of etc., of C. T. Alexander, dec'd, James W. Alexander, H. C. Yarrington and Robert Yarrington, heirs at law, and Margaret F. Alexander, widow of C. T. Alexander, deceased, defendants, and Robert McCalmont and Rose Shortlidge, terre tenants; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1364 13.

W. H. Williams and Jennie B. Williams, administrators of etc., of Aaron Williams, deceased vs. Jacob Mattern, David Mattern, Miles Mattern, J. Linn Mattern and Mary M. Mattern, administrators of etc., of John B. Mattern, deceased; verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $8729.99 and an attorney's commission of $210.

Henrietta Kline vs. the Overseer of the poor of Boggs twp; this action is brought to recover for eighteen weeks board of Irvin Kline, plaintiff's son, and eight weeks board for his wife, at the rate of $1 50 per week, amounting to $40 50 from the defendant's township; and the Overseers of the Poor allege that they had provided a place for these people at a Mrs. Heatons, in Boggs township, whereas the plaintiff lives in Spring township; verdict on Tuesday morning in favor of the defendant.

Com. vs. Wm. Scott, charge larceny; prosecutor, C. A. Davis; for taking a childs watch, valued at about $2.00; defendant plead guilty.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Com. vs. John Casher, charge betrayal; prosecutrix Margaret Cahill; defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution and to pay to the prosecutrix the sum of $40.00, the child being dead.

Samuel Alters, use of Jacob Ketner vs. John Stoner and Emanuel Eisenhuth; action brought to recover for timber sold to the defendants and for hauling telephone poles and props for John Stoner; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $67.06.

Com. vs. Harry Switzer, indicted on three charges; first count assault and battery, second count aggravated assault and battery, third count felonous assault with intent etc.; prosecutor Levi Fye; the facts in this case are about as given in this paper in the first issue in January.

Facts About the Last Election.

In the recent Presidential election the results were so paradoxical that some able statesmen have questioned the fairness and honesty of the returns. They claim that nothing but wholesale bribery and fraud can account for the figures furnished by the returning boards. It is no great surprise to any cool headed man that Bryan was defeated. No other result could have been reasonably expected when all the facts attending the nomination and the canvass of the defeated are taken into consideration. That he should have had over six millions of votes in the presence of such impediments to success is phenomenal. There is no parallel to be found in this republic!

The grounds of suspicion that fraud and corruption and not an honest vote and fair count make McKinley President for four years is disclosed by an examination of the figures themselves. The evidence is circumstantial. If a person on trial for murder was confronted with as many and as strong coincidents pointing to his guilt as this case presents, it would require the eloquence of a Corwin or a Voorhees to save his neck from the halter, doubtful as it may be what would be the verdict of a jury.

Senator Allen, of Neb., has introduced a resolution in the Senate for a thorough investigation of all the facts and a report as to what legislation, if any, is necessary to eliminate fraud and bribery for future elections. It is proposed that this Senate Committee shall thoroughly investigate the extent to which money was used, if any, in promoting the nominations or influencing the choice of Electors at the late Presidential election, and to inquire whether or not any such expenditures were excessive, corrupt or unlawful, and to what extent, for such purposes, the owners of silver mines, gold mines, bankers, manufacturers, railroads or other corporations and millionaires of all classes, made contributions; and if any were made by persons or corporations residing abroad, etc. There are a great number of citizens who believe that such an investigation should be had, and that it will be worth its cost to the American people. If our elections are honest the world should know it; if corrupt, every loyal citizen should know it and apply remedies. The figures furnished by the returning boards are very remarkable and present coincidents that will be difficult to reconcile.

How was it those states which were regarded as doubtful without an exception give such large votes? Where did the votes come from? There was no falling off in the Bryan vote, but an unaccountable gain in the McKinley vote.

For instance, Ohio was carried by Harrison in 1892 by a majority of 1,072. Bryan got in Ohio 69,000 more votes than Harrison, and yet Ohio gave McKinley a larger majority. Kentucky gave Cleveland in 1892 a majority of 40,020 votes, and Bryan received 42,336 more votes than Cleveland and Kentucky is given to McKinley.

Cleveland carried Illinois in 1892 by 7,125, and Bryan got 47,000 more votes than Cleveland, and yet was beaten by McKinley. The vote of Illinois was 250,000 larger in 1896 than in 1892. The vote of Ohio had increased in the four years 100,000 and Kentucky 100,000.

Could this increased vote be accounted for by an increase in immigration? The states where the immigration was really the largest show the least gain in their votes in the past four years.

This might be regarded as accidental if it had taken place in three or four states; but where the same is universal in every state considered doubtful, it requires a great stretch of credulity to believe that all was fair, honest and honorable. To ascertain the facts, the whys and wherefores is worth all it will cost. Let the investigation proceed?

A Cure for Lame Back.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes London Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills.

——You certainly need a new equipment of underwear or a good dress suit. Call at Lewins, Bellefonte, and you will appreciate what he has in that line.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE STATE'S FINANCES.

Something Will Suffer for Lack of Appropriations.

In speaking of the low ebb of the state finances the Harrisburg *Patriot*, in an article on the subject has this to say:

Unless the most rigid economy is observed by the present legislature in authorizing public expenditures for the next two fiscal years it will bankrupt the state treasury. A general reduction will have to be made in the appropriations to the institutions dependent entirely upon the state for support to keep within the limits of the revenues. To begin with the appropriation of $5,500,000 a year to the public schools will have to be scaled down at least a million or two. If it is not, many of the semi state and private charities will be cut off without a cent.

The question of finance is the most important that confronts the state lawmakers. Two years ago Governor Hastings found it necessary to send a special message to the legislature calling a halt on the indiscriminate appropriation of public moneys. At that time a movement was started to reduce the appropriation to the public schools. It was checked at the start by 125 members of the House signing an agreement to oppose such a reduction. Unless immediate action is taken by the legislature to increase the state revenues there can be no relief for the overcrowded insane asylums, penitentiaries and hospitals. Even if legislation is enacted increasing state taxation the money would not become available before the beginning of next year.

The report of State Treasurer Haywood at the close of December showed a balance in the general fund of $3,724,829. Against this the moneys owing the school districts, hospitals, penitentiaries and the salaries of state officials must be paid when they become due. There is still $3,000,000 of the school appropriation unpaid, while $1,500,000 must be returned to the county in personal property tax. These two items alone making $4,500,000, nearly $1,000,000 in excess of the balance in the general fund.

This trouble did not arise four or five years ago when there was a balance of $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 in the general fund. The drain upon the treasury comes largely from the increased appropriation to the public schools, which jumped from $2,000,000 in 1890 to $5,000,000 in 1891 and $5,500,000 since 1893, a difference of $3,500,000 a year.

The revenues for the next fiscal year, it is estimated, will not be as large as they were during the past year, when they amounted in round figures to $10,000,000. Of this nearly $1,000,000 was derived by the collection of taxes due the state by the delinquent corporations. Some of these concerns were back several years in their taxes and the state will not have this resource to draw upon in 1897.

One or two remedies suggested to relieve this unfavorable condition is to tax anthracite coal five cents a ton at the mines, and also to increase the tax on the actual value of the capital stock of domestic insurance companies.

Philadelphia's Biggest Fire.

On Tuesday morning Philadelphia had the largest fire in its history. It broke out in a grocery in the section where Wanamaker has his big store. In all about 28 buildings were burned. Wanamaker's building took fire but the flames were arrested before it had gained much headway; the entire stock of goods was damaged by smoke and water. His loss will be about $100,000.

The total loss will be upwards of three million dollars.

What an Illinois Judge Has Done.

An Illinois judge has cut down a doctor's bill from $2,059 to $849. The judge said that there was no means of measuring acurately the value of a physician's services, but he thought $100 a day ought to be enough, as eminent lawyers could be obtained at that rate. The physician whose claim was subjected to such a liberal reduction had charged $2,000 for eight day's attendance upon his patient, that time being consumed in traveling with her in a private car to a health resort. There was no surgical attendance or operation, and the judge said $100 per day was enough. The court might have added as one reason for cutting down the claim that the doctor did not save the unfortunate woman, and that she might have died much less expensively. The doctor who sent such a heavy bill to his deceased patient's executors was acting upon the advice, "Physician, heel yourself!

—When you can buy good qualities at the same prices others ask for shoddy clothing, you will be quick to take advantage of the opportunity. Lewins, Bellefonte, can prove this to you.

CAPITOL NEWS.

MORGAN NOT FRIENDLY TO THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

Representative Grosvenor Stated on the Floor of the House that He was not McKinley's Representative.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Gray, of Delaware, will this week present the credentials of Mr. Kenney, who was last week elected Senator by the legislature, and whose credentials are properly certified by the governor of that state. A hard fight is going to be made by the Republicans to keep Mr. Kenney out of his seat. Inasmuch as Mr. Kenney, who is a silver Democrat, will receive the support of all the silver Senators, it is expected that the Republicans will devote their efforts to trying to stave off a vote until after the 4th of March, when they will be stronger in the Senate. It is said that "Little Billee" Chandler's scheme of reopening the Dupont application will be abandoned because of the refusal of some of the Republican Senators to support it, and that instead the claim of the gas millionaire, Addicks, which has already been presented to the Senate by Chandler,—he is always around when anything dirty in the political line is needed—will be urged against that of Senator-elect Kenney. Addicks has got plenty of money and if there are any votes in the Senate that can be bought, he is willing to spend it.

Senator Turpie called up the Cameron Cuban resolution and made a spirited speech thereon, in which he made it plain that while he was just as strongly in favor of the independence of Cuba as ever, he was even more strongly in favor of action which would declare the Senate to be independent of Executive authority.

Senator Morgan has not at any time been overfriendly towards the arbitration treaty, and since the Nicaragua Canal bill, of which he was an ardent supporter, was given its death-blow by the notices from the minister of the Greater Republic of Central America that Nicaragua, which is a part of that republic, would not allow the concessions granted to the Canal Company to be controlled by the United States, as proposed in the bill, but would be willing to open negotiations on the subject with this government direct, he seems disposed to even up things with England by trying to defeat the arbitration treaty. Senator Morgan says that England is merely making a catspaw out of those little Central American governments, and that one of its reasons for wanting that arbitration treaty enforced is to get a hand in the control of the Nicaragua canal. This it would do, if the arbitration treaty were in force, by getting up a dispute with us over the Canal and then referring it to arbitration, with the certainty that King Oscar, of Sweden, would name an umpire who would decide in England's favor. Senator Morgan is fighting mad about it, and that is'nt going to help the arbitration treaty any.

Miss Maude Stalnaker, a young lady of Washington, D. C., was recently an applicant for a position under the Civil Service Rules, and probably passed the most difficult examination that has ever been prepared by the Civil Service Commission. She was the only one who was able to pass the examination, but the War department refuses to appoint her to the vacant clerkship on the ground that she is a woman. The examination required translation into English of Technical Military Works in French, German, Spanish and Italian; typewriting in all of these languages; and ability to do proof-reading and prepare manuscript for the press; a knowledge of modern library methods; cataloguing, indexing and of the English language and literary composition. The salary of the position demanding all these requirements is $1500 a year.

Some very interesting, although rather tardy talk about the methods by which President Cleveland shut members of Congress out of his presence, thus depriving himself of information he should have had about legislation asked for by the people who are directly represented by the members of the House, preceded the passage by the House, over the President's veto, of the bill providing for the establishment of a new division of the Eastern judicial district of Texas. Representative Cooper told the House of several trips he made to the White House for the purpose of explaining to Mr. Cleveland why his constituents wanted this legislation, and of his finally being told by private secretary Thurber that it was useless for him to continue his efforts to see the President, because he had already made up his mind to veto the bill. It is believed that the Senate will indorse this action of the House.

Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, has alarmed those who are interested in his welfare by stating on the floor of the House that he was not McKinley's representative and could not speak for him. As modesty has never been a part of Grosvenor's make-up, it is feared that his mental faculties are getting disordered.

For Better Roads.

Senator Brown, of Westmoreland, will make another effort this winter to secure better road legislation. He introduced two bills Tuesday, one providing for the appropriation of $1,000,000 to the different townships to be divided according to the number of miles of roadways in each. The supervisors are directed to measure the number of miles and certify under oath to the County commissioners. Hitherto the fear of the farmers that they would be heavily taxed has prevented a good road law from being passed. In the second bill the term of office for supervisors is placed at three years and the pay at $2 per day for each day of actual sworn service. The supervisors are required to give bonds for $5,00; are directed to buy necessary tools and machinery and hire labor to keep the roads in the best possible condition.

Important Changes.

Two radical changes in the procedure of the pension office have been made. All claims for increase, save in extraordinary cases, will be sent direct to the medical division of the bureau, without having to be passed upon by the board of review, as has been the custom for years. This action is taken on the ground that the bulk of increase cases involve only medical action, and that much routine detail is going through other channels of review will be saved. Another step in the simplification and quicker adjudication of claims is that hereafter there will be no necessity for cases before the board of review being passed upon by three or four examiners.

County Notes Condensed.

Peter Walisa, an old resident of Millheim, died Sunday of last week, aged 76 years. A widow, five daughters and four sons survive him.

Madisonburg will have a musical convention, beginning Monday evening, Feb. 8. Concerts Friday and Saturday evenings. Prof. Enos, of Oswego, will be the instructor.

Milton Dinges, of Millheim, says the Journal, had a leg fractured by a log rolling on it.

Robert Miller, who was running the Motz mill at Woodward, died Wednesday of last week, aged 36 years, leaving a widow and three children to survive him. He was a son of George Miller, a former well-known landlord in this valley.

The new creamery near Fiedler, in Haines township, is now in running order, R. E Stover, manager.

Makes War on Bears.

An exchange publishes the following: Twenty years ago last Thanksgiving day a bear killed the three year old baby of Edward Baum, of Ridgeway. Every Thanksgiving day since that time Baum has shouldered his gun, gone into the woods and has never returned without bringing with him a dead bear. Over the grave of his dead baby. Baum swore that he would kill a bear each Thanksgiving day. This was twenty years ago and he never once broke his vow. Sometimes he has had to go far into the mountain and once he journeyed fifty miles from his home, but found the bear and killed it.

After the Job.

The term of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, N. C. Shaffer, expires next June, and already a number of applicants are looking after the job, among the most prominent being Dr. T. B. Noss, of the California, Pa., State Normal School. Supt. Shafler was appointed by Gov. Pattison, and many of the leading educators of the state would like to see him re-appointed.

Dutch Way of Collecting Taxes.

The dutch have a delightfully original way of collecting their taxes. If, after due notice has been given, the money is not sent, the authorities place one or two hungry militiamen in the house, to be lodged and maintained at the expense of the defaulter until the amount of the tax is paid.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

IMMERSED IN ICY STREAM.

Six Enthusiastic Converts Baptized in Zero Weather.

With the thermometer shivering below zero, six people were immersed in the icy waters of Spring Creek, at Milesburg, on Sunday afternoon. The immersions were the result of a large and enthusiastic religious revival conducted by Rev. Hipple, of the Evangelical church. Seven other converts were sprinkled prior to the journey to the creek.

The immersion was witnessed by a large crowd which stood and shivered along the shore, singing hymns and praises. It was necessary to cut the ice to enable the minister and his new converts to reach the water. While the members of the church and spectators enthusiastically sang hymns, the converts were led out one by one to where Mr. Hipple was standing in the freezing water. After each one had been lowered beneath the surface of water they were led to the shore by willing helpers, where they stood and joined in the singing until the immersion had been concluded.

The event attracted widespread interest among church people throughout the county and many of them drove miles to see it. Those who were immersed were: Miss Mary Newman, Miss Gingher, Oscar Shope, W. H. Emil, John Frantz and James Frantz. Notwithstanding the icy temperature of the weather and the exposure of the converts, not one has suffered in the least as a result of the trying ordeal.

Notes of Local Interest.

Tuesday night broke the backbone of the icy blizzard.

Wednesday night we had about 3 inches of snow, and thermometer 2 above zero.

David Geiswite, of Green twp., Clinton county, died last week; he was one of the oldest residents of Sugar valley.

We are having fine sleighing just now, and since Sunday 17, with prospects of lasting for a week or two yet under this temperature.

Bella, a daughter of farmer G. W. Glace, of near this place, fell down the cellar steps sustaining such bruises as to require a call for Dr. Jacobs, late on Wednesday evening.

Bring your job work, sale bills, letter heads, wedding invitations, etc., to the Reporter office for a first-class job.

We understand Peter Breon is on the sick list. The widow Stiver is improving.

Ice is delivered in town for storing, at $1 per ton, or two-horse load.

The ballot boxes are all in Bellefonte now, but a re-count has not yet begun.

George B. Goodlander, of the Clearfield Republican, and known to many in our county, died at his residence on Sunday, of pneumonia, aged 70 years.

Rev. M. W. Davis, late pastor of the Presbyterian church in this place, is now located in Minneapolis, Minn.

To elect fit men for township and boro officers, is of the greatest importance to the tax payers.

We learn from Dr. Emerick that there is less than the average number of cases of sickness in this section.

A Political Trick.

It was surely a mean political move to circulate the report that the Colorado Legislative Hall was infested by mice, just when the new female members were beginning to enjoy the proceedings, too.

Not So Thirsty.

There are only five applicants for license to sell liquor in Indiana county, and the Prohibitionists have filed remonstrances against all of them. Are the people of Indiana county not so thirsty or is it simply a greater monopoly for the lucky ones?

SCHOOL REPORT.

Report of Flisher's Gap school, Potter district, for fourth month ending Jan. 18, 1897: Number of pupils enrolled, male 22, female 28, total 50; per cent. of attendance during month, male 92, female 90, total 91. Those present every day, Fred H. Royer, Bruce Resner, Samuel Klinefelter, George Nevel, Ella Royer, Virgie Kritzer, Lizzie Klinefelter, Irene Resner. Those absent one day, Foster Ripka, Elmer Miller, Rufus Bedelyon, Grover C. Resner, Florence P. Kritzer, Carrie Ripka, Ida Mesmer. Virgie Kritzer has not been absent one day during the term.

EDNA M. KRUMRINE, Teacher.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield *News*, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills.

THE NEWS.

The New York Evening World prints the statement that Col. R. G Ingersoll has abandoned his law practice, in order that he may devote himself exclusively to the lecture platform.

George R. Lash, city recorder for six terms of Pendleton, Ore , is short in his accounts $2,282. Further investigation promises to discover considerable more. Lash is sick at home, but has been placed under arrest.

Telegrams have been sent by the citizens' committee to the governors of Oregon, Washington, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa asking the people of those states to unite with California in sending a shipload of grain to the starving people of India.

The ways and means committee presented the annual appropriation bill to the New York House. The total is a trifle over $9,500,000, and the decrease from last year is about $153,000.

The National Manufacturing Company, the alleged sash and door trust, held its annual session in Oshkosh, Wis., 30 members being present. It was decided to quietly await the outcome of Attorney-General Mylrea's action to dissolve the trust.

The Northwestern Electrical Association, at their meeting in Milwaukee, declared that municipal ownership of lighting plants was impracticable.

Right Rev. B. J. McQuaid has received official notice from Rome that the four Southern tier counties of Steuben, Chemung, Tioga and Schuyler have been taken from the Diocese of Buffalo and added to that of Rochester

At Saranac Lake, N. Y., the mercury reached 27 below zero, and the indications are that it will go still lower.

The trustees of Hobart College have accepted the resignation of L Eliphalet Knott Potter, president of the college, to take immediate effect. The trustees have not yet considered the question of a successor to Dr Potter.

The Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company has placed an attachment for $20,000 on the Sioux City (Ia.) property of Frank C Miles, its defaulting treasurer. This step was taken in attempt to recover part of Miles' shortage of $300,000.

Gov. Charles A. Culberson and Lieut-Gov. George T Jester, of Texas, were inaugurated at noon Tuesday, there being an immense crowd out to witness the ceremony, notwithstanding the fact that a drenching rain had been coming down all morning

The New York Court of Appeals has decided in the Fayerweather case that the 20 colleges contesting the ruling of the executors to debar them will share the $3,000,000 left to educational institutions.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

John, George and David H. Grimshaw, silk manufacturers, of Patterson, N. J., and Reading, made an assignment of the business in Reading to Henry Eppihimer, and in Paterson to James Johnson. There will be a meeting of the creditors in New York. All property in Pennsylvania and New Jersey is assigned equally.

Some years ago the mill in Reading was wrecked by a cyclone, but was again rebuilt. Over 200 hands are employed and the payroll amounted to $2800 a month Dulness of trade is assigned as the cause of the failure.

Frank C Lewis attempted to commit suicide at his home in Scranton by taking a dose of laudanum. His wife saw him with the bottle to his lips, and dashed it from his hands before he had time to swallow much of it Prompt measures taken by physicians saved his life.

Secretary John B. Evans, of the Board of Health of Pottstown, has presented the report for the year 1896, which shows there were 171 deaths, the rate being 10 7 per 1000. The number of births was 335, which is twelve less than in 1895. There were 194 males and 141 females The marriages numbered 102, the average age of the groom being 25, and of the bride 23.4.

Edward Lammey, the 13-year-old son of Edward Lammey, of Coatesville, met his death in a tragic manner.

In company with his younger brother, Earl, he was coasting on the Brandywine, when the ice broke and they went down into twelve feet of water.

Earl was rescued after he had sunk twice, but before Edward could be taken from the water he was dead.

It is now almost a settled fact that Lambertville, N. J., and New Hope, Pa., on the other side of the river, will soon be connected with Philadelphia by a trolley road.

For some time parties from Philadelphia have been making extensive surveys of the country on both sides of the river. It is learned that a company had asked permission of the New Hope Borough Council to enter that place.

It is said the same company already has the right of way from Doylestown to New Hope, using the old York Road Pike.

WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Terrible Crime of the Proprietor of a Tennessee Inn.

Benjamin L. Davies, proprietor of Tabbard Inn, at Rugby, Tenn., Thursday night cut his wife's throat with a razor, killing her, and then shot himself to death with a pistol. Mr. Davis' friends think that his rash act was committed while he was laboring under temporary mental aberration. The two dead bodies were found by the clerk of the inn, bloody weapons lying on the bed beside them. It is said that the husband and wife had quarreled Christmas, and that a young man in the hotel had interferred to prevent Davies from doing Mrs. Davies a violent injury at that time. Davies had been acting strangely since that time, and while there was no outbreak a close watch has been kept upon his actions. Thursday evening he retired with his wife, seemingly in good spirits. The next morning the two children who slept in adjoining rooms tried to get into their parents' room, but, finding the door locked, notified the clerk, who, failing to arouse the couple, entered by the transom and found the husband and wife lying dead. Mrs. Davies' head was almost severed from the body. A coroner's inquest was held, and it was decided that Davies had cut his wife's throat, and then killed himself. Both bodies will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

COAST HORROR.

England's Friendly Mission Met an Awful Fate.

LURED INTO AMBUSH.

They Had Been Assured of a Safe Passage by the Fetisch Ruler and Were Unarmed—He Has Sent Mr. Phillips' Ring Back As a Defiance.

A telegram from Lagos, received in London, gives details of the massacre of the British expedition at Benin, on the Niger.

The expedition, it is reported, was greeted in a friendly way at every town along its course, and received peaceful messages from the king, but upon approaching Benin City the members were fired upon from an ambuscade in both front and rear. Acting Consul-General Phillips, Dr. R. H. Elliott and Mr Powis fell dead on the spot. Major P. W. J. Copland-Crawford was wounded. Captain Boisragon and Mr. R. F. Locke carried him off, but he was wounded again so that he died in a few minutes, after imploring his companions to seek their own safety and leave him to his fate. Mr. H C. Campbell, of the consular staff, was captured and taken to Benin City, but the king had him taken to an adjacent village, where he was killed.

No authentic news has been received as to the fate of Mr. Gordon, one of the civilians with the party, but he is believed to be dead.

Mr. Locke, who escaped, had a revolver in his possession and shot several natives who attacked Captain Boisragon and himself during their wanderings in the bush Captain Boisragon was himself shot in the arm while beating back a party of natives with a a stick. The two eventually came to a friendly village, where their wants were attended to, and they were sent down a creek in a covered canoe, being met on the way by the relief launch.

Mr. Powis' native servant escaped the massacre by taking flight in the bush. He says he saw the headless body of Mr. Powis.

All of the Europeans who were killed were afterward beheaded, and King Obbah has sent the finger-rings belonging to Acting Consul-General Phillips back as as an act of defiance.

CABLE SPARKS.

Sir Thomas F. Grove and Sir Travers Twiss died in England.

Gen. Medardo Alfaro has been elected President of the republic of Ecuador.

It is announced that Prince Albert of Belgium proposes to visit America next year.

The celebration of the bi-centenary of the Montenegro dynasty was begun at Centinge

It is announced in Berlin that Emperor William has decorated President Diaz, of Mexico, with the grand cross of the Red Eagle.

The budget committee of the Reichstag has voted an initial grant of 50,000 marks for Germany's participation in the Paris exposition of 1900.

Alfred Pease, liberal, was elected to Parliament in Yorkshire by a majority of 1,428. The liberal majority at the last election in the division was 587.

Luis Someillon, a native of Cuba, but an American citizen, was sentenced at Havana to imprisonment for life for rebellion against the Spanish government.

John Singer Sargent has been elected a member of the Royal Academy in London. Half the population of Bombay, India, has fled from the city to escape the plague.

Don Carlos, pretender to the Spanish throne, issued a statement saying that it is because Spain lacks a government worthy of the name that the United States flouts her.

The election of Hugh John Macdonald to the Dominion House of Commons from Winnipeg Manitoba, was declared void on account of the hiring of vehicles to take voters to the polls.

Advices from Havana by way of Key West, Fla , indicate that General Weyler is in very bad humor, being in danger of recall owing to his lack of success in suppressing the insurrection in Cuba.

The London St. James Gazette, referring to the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, says Mr. Olney seems likely to leave a mark upon the international system of the civilized world.

Dr Mendell Creighton was confirmed as Bishop of London in succession to Dr. Frederick Temple, who became Archbishop of Canterbury. John Kensit, a laymen, read a protest against Dr. Creighton's elevation.

SLATED FOR THE CABINET.

President-Elect McKinley Selects Six of His Official Household.

A despatch from Canton, Ohio, says:—Though Senator John Sherman is really the only one of those whom President-Elect McKinley has requested to enter the Cabinet to voice his intention of accepting, it is pretty well assured that the executive family, as far as known at present, will stand as follows:

Secretary of State—John Sherman, of Ohio.

Secretary of the Treasury—No selection.

Secretary of War—R. A Alger, of Michigan.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Joseph McKenna, of California.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa

Postmaster-General—No selection.

Attorney-General—Nathan Goff, of West Virginia.

Secretary Robert Howard, of the Spinners Union, reports that 20 male spinners at the Davol Mills, Fall River, are out on strike. Their grievance is based upon a quality of cotton given them to spin which they say, is poor and makes their work very much harder.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

18TH DAY.—The Senate voted to take up the Nicaragua canal bill, and it will be considered from day to day until final action is secured. The canal bill provides for an issue of $100,000,000 of maritime canal company stock, of which the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the United States, is to subscribe for $70,000 0 0 worth of shares. The company is to issue bonds up to $100,000,000, to be guaranteed by the United States. The building and control of the canal are given to American engineers and a board of eleven directors, of whom five are to be appointed by the President.

19th DAY.—The session of the Senate was without incident. Senator Turpie spoke against the Nicaragua canal bill The reading of the legislative appropriation bill was completed, with the exception of sections making provision for the Congressional Library

20th DAY.—The Senate proceeded with the consideration of the Nicaraguan canal bill, Mr. Turpie continuing his speech in opposition The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, carrying approximately $25,000,000, was passed during the day Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, criticised the legislative authorities for concluding the Venezuela boundary agreement, which, he said was a complete surrender of Venezuela to Great Britain.

21st DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Turpie concluded his speech against the Nicaragua canal bill. Mr. Chandler presented the credentials of John Edward Addicks, claiming the vacant seat as Senator from Delaware. The claim of Henry A. Dupont for the same seat has already been presented Mr Hill spoke against trusts and monopolies in general as a serious menance to the public welfare.

House.

18TH DAY.—The House passed three bills of public importance and devoted the remainder of the day to District of Columbia business. One bill prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians; one amended the existing patent laws in conformity with the recommendations of the American Bar Association, and another provided for the use by the government of patents secured by naval officers at compensation to be fixed by a board of three officers.

19th DAY.—The old soldiers had a field day in the House. Under a special order the whole day was devoted to the consideration of private pensions bills Of the 99 on the calender, fifty-two were disposed of during the five hours' session Among those favorably acted upon were bills to grant pensions to Major-General Julius H Stahel, at the rate of $100 per month; the widow of Major-General Erastus B. Tyler, at $75; Hannah E. Rodgers, the daughter of a revolutionary soldier, at $12, and the widow of the late Gen. Matthew M. Trumbull, of Iowa, at $100 per month.

20TH DAY.—The House spent the day debating the Yost-Tucker contested election case from the tenth Virginia district. Mr. Yost is a member-elect of the next House, and Mr. Tucker is one of the most prominent and popular democrats on the floor. Mr. Yost was accorded the privilege of addressing the House in his own behalf. The others who spoke were Messrs. Codding (republican, of Pennsylvania) and Jenkins (republican, of Wisconsin) in behalf of Mr. Tucker, and Messrs. Grosvenor (republican, of Ohio) and Daniels (republican, of New York) for Mr. Yost. The debate will be closed this afternoon.

21ST DAY.—The House, after a two-days' debate and an ineffectual attempt to filibuster for the purpose of gaining time, decided the contested election case of Yost vs. Tucker from the tenth Virginia district, by denying the seat to Mr. Yost and confirming Mr. Tucker's title thereto. The republicans were badly divided, fifty-four of them joining with the democrats and supporting the claims of the democratic contestee.

A CRASH ON THE RAIL.

Royal Blue Train Strikes a Local—Engineers and Trainmen Hurt.

A serious railroad accident occurred at Skillman's Station, on the Bound Brook Division, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, about seven o'clock in the evening, in which four persons were seriously injured. The accident occurred by the Royal Blue Line train crashing into the baggage car of the local train, No. 560, which had taken the siding at that point to allow the Royal Blue to pass. The forward part of the baggage car on the local train overlapped on to the main track.

The engine of the Royal Blue struck the baggage car and engine. Both engines were derailed, and the baggage car caught fire. Engineer Jackson and Fireman Reeves, of the local train, were both badly injured, the latter having several ribs broken.

Engineer Charles Clapp, of the Royal Blue was badly scalded by escaping steam.

Mahlon Dickey, baggage master of the local train was also badly injured.

The passengers escaped with a shaking up. The injured men were taken to Plainfield. The local train should have reached Bound Brook ahead of the Royal Blue, but it was delayed by an accident at Hopewell, in which two men were killed. The local train ran into a wagon, and killed both of the occupants named Asher Snook and George Coleman. In consequence of this the local had orders to take the Skillman's siding.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Mark Twain will remain on the other side of the ocean till Spring. He has left his Surrey home and settled in London for the Winter.

Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld has announced that he is going to settle down and make some money, as he says he has use for a little.

Intimate friends of the late Alexander Dumas, fils, have resolved to keep the remembrance of the dramatist alive in their minds by a special dinner every three months in Paris.

Rev Ross Stevenson, professor of church history at McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago, has received a call from the First Presbyterian Church of that city, from which Dr. Barrows resigned in order to go to India to deliver the Haskell lectures.

Miss Eva Dorsey Anderson, of New Orleans, has a unique souvenir in the shape of an Album of leaves plucked from historical trees. Among them are leaves from the Daniel Webster tree, planted near the soldiers' home in Washington, and leaves from the tomb of George Washington and his wife, Martha, and Mary, his mother.

Dr. William Goodlove, the United States medical examiner of the Pension Bureau in Boston, twenty-seven years ago kept a drug store in Sioux Falls, S. D One day there came into his place a man who asked to be given credit for some drugs to the amount of $1.27. The doctor granted the request, and that was the last he heard of the matter until last Tuesday, when he received a letter enclosing the original bill and a check in payment.

HUNDREDS SLAIN.

Spanish Soldiers Kill all the Cuban Wounded.

FIFTY WOMEN ABDUCTED.

San Martin's Bloody Band Capturing Peaceful Villages, But Not Venturing Into the Hills—One Party Tried It; and Out of Forty-Five Only Three Escaped.

A special to the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune from Tampa, Fla , says:

"Emanuel Silvero, a wounded Cuban, arrived here from Key West, having escaped from Cuba on a fishing vessel.

"He comes from the field near Arcemisa. He states that General Rivera is sadly in need of ammunition and arms. His men are short of cartridges He has over 3,000 men that could be used had they arms. The machete is the only weapon that hundreds are armed with.

"In ambuscade the machete is the Cuban's ready weapon, and is a terrible one.

Murdered Five Hundred Wounded.

"He confirms the story of January 2, when a Spanish band captured a Cuban hospital near San Cristobal, containing 500 wounded insurgents, and put to death all of them, even the attending physicians Col. San Martin's troops are raiding all that section, very seldom going into the hills near Rivera's camp

"One of his bands was ambuscaded two weeks ago, and out of 45 men in it only 3 escaped. They are blood-thirsty, and are credited with more murders of woman and pacificos than any other band.

Fifty Women Abducted.

"They raided a small town 20 miles from Palacios New Years's Day and abducted all the women in the place, some 50 in number. Only 10 of them have ever been heard from, and they were recaptured by a Cuban band January 10.

"Silvero urges the Cuban leaders here to send another expedition as the armies in Pinar del Rio need arms, and at once.

CURRENT EVENTS.

In Ripon Wis., only three people died under age during 1896.

Owners of sleighs in New York city complain that the streets are cleaned so quickly after a snow storm that they have no time to profit by the snow.

William Dobbs, of Union, Ore., received the Maul prize for raising the largest table beet for 1896. The contest was open to all growers in the United States and Canada The prize consisted of a $50 draft. The beet weighed seventeen pounds.

Some one recently called the attention of a Chicago paper to the curious fact that a man may be elected Vice-President of the United States who could not serve as President in case of the President's death. The reason for this is that the Vice-President may be as young as 30 years, but the President must be over 35.

The report of the chairman of the Beneficiary Committee of the New England Conservatory shows that during the year ending June, 1896, $1288 had been loaned to twenty-four students, of whom twenty were women. No interest is charged on these loans, and the object is merely to help students until they can support themselves.

The State Labor Commissioner of Missouri has collected information, showing that in St. Louis franchises worth $29,571,540 have been given away, which, upon the basis of a 5 per cent payment to the city would yield it annually $1,478,582. The amount the municipality actually receives in return for these valuable privileges conferred is only $47,500.

WORK AND WORKERS.

At Lawrence, Mass., the Emmona Harness Company, makers of loom fittings, has reduced the running time to eight hours a day. About 185 men are affected.

While "General" Coxey is organizing his new party at St. Louis his stone-quarry men are striking and refusing to work unless they are paid wages now some weeks past due.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered a reduction in the customs force employed at New York, which will result in a saving to the government in the expenses at that port of $127,513 per annum.

A convention of labor leaders of Pennsylvania is in session in Pittsburg, Pa., the object being to form an organization for the purpose of making concerted action in securing legislation beneficial to labor.

The North Bellingham (Mass.) satinet mill has shut down for an indefinite period, and it is understood that two other mills owned by the Ray Company will shut down this week. About 350 hands are employed in the mill closed.

The strike in the Jackson-Wellston district, Chillicothe, O., was broken Saturday, a number of miners returning to work and the mines being started up. Sentiment of the miners is overwhelmingly in favor of resuming work.

The National Miners' Convention has allowed John Fahy $721 for expenses incurred in 1895 in labor union work in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. A proposition to reduce the dues from ten to five cents per member was defeated.

The Woonsocket Machine and Press Company has announced a reduction in the running time of its factory in Woonsocket, R. I., to 32 hours per week, beginning this week. This will be accompanied by a reduction of 10 per cent. to wages.

General Manager Champion, of the Kewaunee, Green Bay and Western Railway, has settled the strike of stevedores employed at Kewaunee by acceding to the demands of the men, and paying them 20 cents per hour instead of 15 cents.

A dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish cabinet has agreed to introduce reforms in Cuba.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Crather & Wheelhill's heavy goods warehouses in Montreal were destroyed by fire The stock carried was said to be worth fully $300,000; insured for about $200,000.

Fire completely destroyed the large plant of the Fox Paper Company, at Crescentville, O. The loss is estimated at $150,000, on which there is only $25,000 insurance.

In Wallaceburg, Ont., the Queen's Hotel was burned to the ground A man from Cleveland, name as yet unknown, is supposed to have perished in the flames.

Train No 20, P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., at Fountain Park, killed Fred Donley and Mamie Reed, badly injured Lizzie Reed and killed their horse and smashed the buggy. They resided at Plain City, O.

William Showles, the circus rider, who accidentally shot his friend, a bartender, in Red Bank, N. J., while showing him a revolver, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty to the charge of manslaughter He was remanded for trial.

George A. Abel, chief grain inspector of the San Francisco Produce Exchange is dead, having been asphyxiated by gas. He was found lying on the floor, and it is supposed he got out of bed to turn off the escaping gas, but was too weak.

Benjamin Gandy, aged 55 years and Seabright Berry, aged 45 years, both of Gloucester, N J., were instantly killed by walking in front of an express train on the Philadelphia and Reading Road at the Sixteenth and Cambria-street crossing.

George Kile committed suicide at Menominee, Wis., by placing his head under the wheels of a locomotive. He was a bookkeeper for a prominent firm. He left two letters, one to his wife and another to Charles Weber, Cedar Falls Domestic trouble and a shortage is hinted at.

2,500 PERSONS KILLED.

Half of the Population of Kisham Island, in the Persian Gulf, Perished.

A special dispatch received in London from Teheran, capital of Persia, says that 2,500 persons perished as a result of the earthquake which occurred on Kisham Island January 11.

Kisham Island is the largest in the Persian gulf, and is situated about 15 miles from its entrance Its population is estimated at 5,000, mostly Arabs.

Alleged Dynamiter Exonerated.

The Ivory trial at London collapsed, and E. J. Ivory, or Bell, the alleged dynamiter from New York City, is a free man. The Government has abandoned the prosecution and withdrawn the charges, and Mr. Ivory is officially exonerated. He will sail for New York on the next steamer. The result is accepted as a great triumph for ex-Assistant District-Attorney John F. McIntyre, of New York, who directed the defence in the capacity of advisory counsel, although not permitted by the Court to plead or examine witnesses. There was no evidence against Ivory, and the general opinion in London now is that all the arrests of the "dynamiters" were simply a police "fake."

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	5 65
High Grade Extra			5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	86		91
CORN—No. 2 White	27		27¼
Oats—Southern & Penn	24		26
RYE—No. 2	43		44½
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 50		14 00
Good to Prime	13 00		13 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	16 0		16 50
Wheat Blocks	7 50		8 00
Oat Blocks	8 00		8 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	75
No. 2			57½
PEAS—Standards	20		1 25
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			60
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	8	@	8¼
City Cows	7½		8
Southern No. 2	4½		5
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	33	@	37
ONIONS	45		50
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	6¼	@	6½
Clear ribsides	5		5½
Hams	10¼		10¼
Mess Pork, per bar			10 00
LARD—Crude			3
Best refined			5¼
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	21½	@	22
Under Fine	19		20
Creamery Rolls	21		22
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	11	@	11¾
N. Y. Flats	11¼		11½
Skim Cheese	3		5
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	16	@	16¼
North Carolina	14		15
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	7½	@	8
Ducks, per lb	9		10
Turkeys, per lb	9		10½
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 20	@	4 50
SHEEP	1 50		3 25
Hogs	3 75		4 00
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		4 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	88¾		89¾
RYE—Western	38		39
CORN—No. 2	29¾		30
OATS—No. 3	22¾		23¾
BUTTER—State	10		15½
EGGS—State	17½		19
CHEESE—State	7½		11

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	91¾		92
CORN—No. 3	27		27¼
OATS—No. 2	23¼		23¾
BUTTER—State	23		26
EGGS—Penna. S	17		17½

DARING DAKOTA COWGIRL.

She Is a Crack Shot and Rides a Wild Steer With Ease.

One of the most noted of the intrepid Dakota girls who reside in the great cattle country west of the Missouri River is Miss Bessie Hill, the postmistress at Leon, Stanley County. Miss Hill not only attends to her duties as postmistress in that wild region, but does a great deal of riding after her father's stock, pulls cattle out of the mire by a rope attached to the horn of her saddle, brands calves, breaks broncos, and is considered one of the best "cow hands" between the Missouri River and the Black Hills.

Miss Hill uses the usual cowboy saddle, and wears divided skirts, sombrero and gauntlet gloves. She is an expert with a lasso and a crack shot with rifle and revolver. One of her favorite diversions is to lasso a wild Texas steer, saddle and bridle him, mount upon his back and turn him loose upon the prairie. She says that these animals are quite as easily subdued as the average bronco. This daring young woman is sixteen years of age, tall and handsome, with unusually pleasant manners, and no one from casual observation would imagine for a moment that she possesses so much "nerve" and reckless courage.

She frequently rides her favorite horses without saddle or bridle, guiding them by words or a touch of the quirt on the side of the neck. This habit came near bringing her to grief one day last summer. She had been training her favorite colt, Lightfoot, to ride without the customary accoutrements, and wishing to corral a bunch of horses she sprang upon his back, without stopping to bridle him, and dashed after them. The horses ran through an open gate into a field inclosed by a high barb-wire fence. By this time Lightfoot had become so excited from the brisk run as to be absolutely unmanageable, and he made straight for the fence at his topmost speed.

For a moment it seemed that horse and rider must become entangled in the barb-wire and be mutilated, but just as the animal reached the fence it made a gigantic bound and cleared the obstruction. She succeeded in calming him as her brother and parents hastened to the scene. They begged her not to ride the colt again, but her "blood was up," and she now declared that she would drive in the horses with Lightfoot just as he was or die in the attempt. Striking him a sharp blow with the quirt, she again flew after them, and this time she succeeded in landing them safely inside the corral.

Long Bearded Men.

Pike county, Mo., is famous for its long-bearded men. Valentine Tapley of Spencerburg has a beard nine feet two inches in length, and a long section of it lies on the ground when he drops it to the floor while standing. The second longest beard in the world is that owned by Elijah Gates, who lives at Curryville, in the same township of Spencer in which Mr. Tapley lives and moves and has his whiskers.

Mr. Gates has for years conducted a large and thriving business as a merchant in the village of Curryville, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad. He was born in Kentucky in 1835, and is a well-preserved, cheerful, affable gentleman, prominent in all good works in his neighborhood. He is a broad-shouldered, heavy-set man about five feet seven inches in stature and weighs about 180 pounds. He is a brunette, and his beard, which is now over eight feet long, is black as the raven's wing and soft as silk. It is growing rapidly and it is thought that he will yet overtake Taply, as his beard got a later start than Valentine's. Perhaps the reason why his is finer is because he has spent most of his life indoors.

Mr. Gates went from the State of Kentucky with the modern argonauts to California during the gold fever and finally landed in the historic county of Pike.

A "Great Dane" Who Was Intelligent.

Recently in Chicago two men disputed about the ownership of a dog, a Great Dane. Both claimed him, and the case came into the courts, when the dog himself proved the most important witness. Says the Tribune of that city: "Mr. Radell claimed the dog because he had lost one just like him, and because the animal had come to his store and manifested the utmost familiarity with the surroundings. He called the dog in English several times, but no attention was paid to him by the animal. Then Mr. Hines whispered a word in Spanish and the dog bounded to him. Again was the call repeated, this time in German, and again the dog manifested joy. For the third time the animal was called, this time in French, and he answered it by almost knocking Mr. Hines over in his rush to him. Mr. Radell once more attempted to win the dog's attention by calling him in English, but the only answer he received was a stare. This closed the case, and Mr. Hinds was told to go home with the dog."

A handsome costume of black satin has a corselet of passementerie, also a collarette of the same, with long tabs meeting the corselet in front. Over the sleeve tops fall side-plaited ruffles of silk muslin. One ruffle is sewed in the arm-holes all around. The other begins at the back-form seams, extends over the shoulders, and is carried across the bust to the sides of the V-shaped opening in the front, which is filled in by a vest of lace net shirred in puffs and narrow ruffles. A white satin collar and ruching of lace are the appropriate finish for the neck.

SNOWFLAKES.

The little ones kneel in the twilight gray,
And the trustful prayers that their pure lips say
Flutter toward heaven on shadowy wings,
Where the angels garner the beautiful things.

The wretched earth through her parched lips moans,
And God is grieved at the anguished tones,
While the angels bring to the Mercy-Seat
The little ones' prayers, so pure, so sweet.

With a tender smile He takes them all,
Then down through the darkness the snowflakes fall,
Till the earth lies hushed 'neath a silence white,
Cleansed by the little ones' prayers to-night.

—Mabelle P. Clapp.

A RIDE WITH 'RUSHY BUDD.

By Eliza Evans Cartwright.

She was a tiny creature—the woman in rusty black who was toiling up the steep hill that hot July morning. So angular was she, so jerky in all her motions, so unexpected her darts and dives from one side of the dusty, rough road to the other, that even 'Rushy Budd, who had no more imagination than the old white horse she was driving, said to herself, "Law, the critter looks just like a lame old cricket! I wouldn't be a mite surprised if she should give a cheep and light right up onto that stun wall, carpet bag and all.

"Who under the sun can she be anyhow?" pursued Mrs. Budd to herself, as the farm wagon creaked slowly up the long hill; "and how does she carry that heavy satchel? I dunno but I'd as well offer to give her a lift, if she don't mind ridin' in a farm wagon with a harrer and two cultivators—Good mornin'."

The little woman in black whisked sharply around as 'Rushy Budd's cheery voice struck her ear, and looked up with a glance as sharp as a needle.

"Good morning," she snapped, so abruptly and in such an injured tone that Mrs. Budd started violently and nearly dropped the reins.

"Goin' fur?" inquired Mrs. Budd, tugging fiercely on old Whitey's hard-bitted mouth. "Whoa, Whitey! I declar' I never see no such a beast as you be anyway! I'd as lief try to start New Canaan meetin' house as to git you under way, and when you do git a-goin' you'd walk right over Bunker Hill monument. Whoa, I tell you!"

"I'm a-goin' a piece farther," said the little woman evasively. "I don't know exactly how far I've come. Seems to me I was never so tired in all my life though, and the sun has given me the headache."

"I'm a-goin' over to New Canaan to git some tools fixed," gasped Mrs. Budd, who was fat and asthmatic and quite out of breath after her battle with the old horse, which now stood with drooping head and relaxed limbs and a general expression that foretold trouble when he should be required to move on toward New Canaan, twinkling vaguely in the hazy distance among its sheltering elms. "I'm goin' over to New Canaan, and if you'd like to ride, you're very welcome to and I'll be glad of your company."

"Thank you," chirped the stranger in a queer, shrill voice, and immediately skipped into the wagon with such agility that stout, clumsy Mrs. Budd surveyed her in astonishment.

"Why, you're certainly spry!" she remarked admiringly; "why, I thought to be sure you'd fly over the seat and land onto a harrow tooth! Have you got room enough? I'm so wide myself that Enos has to set on an ottoman when we ride together, but you ain't no wider 'n a darnin' needle."

"I'm spry, but there ain't nothin' to me," answered the little woman dolefully; and stowing her shiny black satchel under the seat, she planted a bony hand upon her heart, while her sharp elbow interrogated Mrs. Budd's fat side.

"Oh, my heart! I'd no business to have walked so fast. I'm not at all used to walking."

"Well, you'd have to get used to it, I guess, if you lived around here," replied Mrs. Budd cheerfully. "If there's any teamin' to be done for the men folks, then they'll harness up and start you; otherways, you may walk or stay to hum. I'm just goin' to New Canaan to git my bunnit trimmed over for summer, and here it's July. If Enos hadn't broke his harrow and wanted it carried to the blacksmith I might hev waited till August and worn my winter one. Men 'round here don't calculate to lose no time cartin' women 'round."

"Is that so?" exclaimed the stranger with some animation, and then added presently to herself, "Yes; I think that may explain it. I felt sure there must be some adequate solution."

'Rushy looked at her companion in some surprise and shook her head doubtfully. "I wonder if she ain't a little out," she soliloquized. "She's got a dreadful restless eye. I 'most wish I hadn't took her in. I must try and take up her mind, fur if she's a little unbalanced there's no tellin' what she might do."

"Let me take the whip," said the little woman, breaking in upon Mrs. Budd's musings. "I guess I can start that old rack-a-bones."

"I'll manage him, don't you worry," returned 'Rushy, raining sounding blows upon Whitey's tough old flanks. "Reach under the harrow and get that sharpened stick, won't you? Sometimes I have to punish him with it before he'll budge an inch."

Whitey's past experience had taught him when it was wise to yield, and as Mrs. Budd brandished the well remembered hickory wand, he suddenly leaped forward with a bound, and set off at a rattling pace down the farther slope of the hill, stumbling over stones and whisking around sharp turns of the country road in a manner decidedly discomposing to weak nerves, while 'Rushy tried in vain to check him, and the wayfarer clung desperately to a handle of the cultivator.

"Don't be sca't; he always acts so when he starts off," panted 'Rushy, throwing her ponderous weight on the reins. "He's as heady as Deacon Wiley. You can't predict when either of 'em's a-goin' to make a break, but when they do there's no turnin' of 'em."

"Um!" said the little woman, looking straight before her. "Is that so?"

"I presume you never heard of Deacon Wiley," 'Rushy continued, with an amicable desire to interest the dreary little woman beside her. "Ever be'n to New Canaan before?"

The stranger shook her head.

"Book agent likely as not," reflected Mrs. Budd, glancing down at the shiny satchel. "When she gets her breath I s'pose she'll talk me blind. I could give her some p'ints about New Canaan folks, I guess, that wouldn't encourage her much. Git up, Whitey."

"I presume you reside somewhere in this region," remarked the traveler presently. "It's a pleasant looking place. I think I never saw more romantic scenery—such beautiful rocks and ledges."

"There ain't nothin' very inspirin' to farmin' folks in stuns and ledges," answered Mrs. Budd discouragingly. "I should say by your talk you was an artist. That's the kind of stuff they talk when they prowl 'round here summers takin' pictures of old cow-sheds and tumble-down stun walls. If they had to harrer our corn lot once, I guess they wouldn't yearn fur no more rocks fur one spell."

"I've painted some very nice landscapes," said the thin woman, closing her mouth with a snap after the admission.

"Do tell! Did you ever sell any on 'em?" asked Mrs. Budd, practically.

"No."

"I've heard it wasn't a very payin' trade. I don't blame you fur quittin' it. School teachin's more tryin'; but your money's sure. If you don't mind boardin' 'round and could show judgment about correctin' the Wiley children, I dunno but you'd like to teach in this deestrict. It's awful easy to git our school, fur the teacher's always resignin'."

"I did try teaching," said the stranger, looking mournfully at the little old school house. "It was too much for my head."

"'Tis confusin'," agreed Mrs. Budd. "I'd prefer somethin' stiller myself—dressmakin' or bookkeepin."

"I tried dressmaking," wailed the little woman. "It was too much for my side. And I was bookkeeper for six weeks, but it was too much for my eyes. Ther ain't nothin' to me. The doctor said I must get out into the country. I thought from what I heard I could be contented out here. I presume you know everyone about here, and could tell me if it was a nice social place."

"Somebody's made one big mistake when they toled you out here, if it's society you're lookin' for!" said 'Rushy emphatically. "Social! Why, there ain't nothin' to go to ever unless it's a funeral, and now folks are so stuck up that they don't show the remains; and the mourners all set up-stairs. Funerals ain't no more excitin' than female prayer meetin's! As fur visitin', nobody ever thinks of such a thing unless it's crazy Sal Jackson. She spends her hull time at it, and she ain't too fur off to remember every word she hears and peddle it all over New Canaan. She's set everybody by the ears in the hull town ever since I can remember."

"I understand there's a fine church here," said the woman in black. "I suppose that takes the place of other gatherings. People meet on Sundays and in the church festivals and socials and don't feel the need of visiting as they used to."

"Land, no! we don't have no preachin' at all. The congregation fit the last minister so he had to resign. Deacon Wiley's got the key to the meetin' house and says there won't nobody git in till he gets ready to let 'em. He got mad because 'Lisha Appleby hired his pew last parish meetin', and he and all his folks set on a foot bench in front of the body pews as long as there was a preachin'. It looked uncommon mean; but he saved pew rent and showed his spite; and that paid him fur settin' doubled up like a jack-knife and the small children always fallin' off onto the floor and bumpin' 'round in the long prayer. He's about the wust one, but there ain't no religion here, unless you're a Spiritualist. There's quite a meetin' of them. I don't take no stock in 'em myself. I heard that Deacon Wiley's fust wife come back and wanted to communicate with her husband, and that was enough fur me. I says to Mary Smith, 'As if that poor critter would ever want to hear o' New Canaan again!' I guess, after all she went through——"

Mrs. Budd shook her head meaningly, as if words were inadequate, and gave poor old Whitey a sudden blow by way of relieving her indignation over Deacon Wiley's past misdoings.

"There's a lonesome house," remarked the stranger, pointing at a forlorn, tumble-down dwelling with sunken, mouldering roof and falling shingles. "It looks as if it might be haunted. I never imagined anything so dreary."

"Well, it might be, fur a man hung himself on that tree furtherst to the east'ard," replied Mrs. Budd, with the air of imparting a delightful communication. "He done it the night of the big blizzard, and he had to hang there two days before they could git him down. Law! nobody blamed him fur doin' it, fur Sarah—that's his wife—was a Wiley, and as ugly as all the rest of 'em! Fust thing she said when they took him down was, 'Jonathon Merrick, I'll have the law on ye fur spoilin' that good hitch-rope!' As if he could set up there and ontie it with poor Heary danglin'! There's a piece of the rope yet, I declare! I should have thought it would have rotted away before this. See, it's on that dead limb, p'intin' at the house. It's queer, but there never a leaf growed on that branch after that, though the rest of the tree is green enough!"

"It reminds me of a case I knew," said the stranger, looking at the leafless branch with an unshrinking eye. "It was a woman in our place who had an India rubber tree her husband had fetched her from abroad. She always took care of it herself, and it grew beautiful till she was took with hasty consumption. True as you live, that tree begun to pine the same time she did, and drop its leaves one by one. The last leaf fell off just as she drew her last breath, and I saw it myself."

'Rushy leaned forward and looked into her companion's face with absorbed interest.

"I don't doubt it," she said, in an awed whisper. "I've knowed some such cases myself. My cousin Abby's watch stopped the very second she gave her last gasp, and though they took it to the jeweler's to have it fixed it would never go again. She was a Spiritualist, too. No, I ain't superstitious; but it beats all how many queer things do happen 'round here. It's no wonder so many folks go crazy, between spirit rappings and folks hangin' themselves. The doctor says it's the hard work and the narrer lives we lead that makes so many people queer in their heads. Countin' in Deacon Wiley's fust companion, there's been six farmers' wives went crazy and be'n put in the poor-house over to New Canaan village."

"The deacon has had more than one wife, then?" inquired the woman in black, with an odd, uneasy look on her sharp face.

"Four," said Mrs. Budd, pointing with her whip handle to a wind blown, desolate graveyard glimmering in the distance on the summit of an arid hill. "See them four stuns in a row in the southwest corner? There they be, the hull four on 'em, and a good deal better off than they was alive and slavin' fur that old curmudgeon. I heard last week that he was courtin' an old maid over to Milby. The Lord help her, that's all I've got to say."

"He's well off, isn't he?" queried the traveler faintly.

"S'posen he is; 'twon't do her no good. He's so near, his folks never gits a square meal. When his last wife—she that was Mary Ann Spicer—was dyin' she wanted some tea with white sugar in it, such as he always has himself, and Deacon Wiley wouldn't give her a lump. He said he guessed molasse would do her. Folks say she did actilly starve to death. I know she was nothin' but a skeleton in her coffin. She was weakly and thin like you, and she went like morning dew."

"What were the others like?" asked the little woman after a long silence.

"Oh, I never knowed Lurindy—that was the crazy one. I see Alviny once or twice to funerals; but she never went nowhere else. She wore her hair in long curls and always wore a thick green barege veil and a blanket shawl, even in the hottest weather. I heard say she was edicated and wrote poetry before she was married. She warn't no housekeeper, anyway, and she worked herself to death tryin' to git along, and he a frettin' and stormin'. Law! I've seen her hanging out the wash late Saturday afternoon. Deacon Wiley used to talk about his trials with her in the weekly prayer meetin' and pray fur upholdin' grace. I used to wonder what upheld her!"

"What ailed the third wife?" asked the stranger, with a queer sound as of restrained tears in her voice.

"Worked to death and harrassed to death like the rest," replied 'Rushy unflinchingly. "She was my cousin's girl, and I used to go and see her when he warn't 'round. I've seen Lucy settin' on the floor by the tub doin' out the wash. He'd hev let her drop inter it and never lifted a finger to help her."

"I understand the house was nicely furnished," said the woman in black doubtfully.

"There's a Brussels carpet and lace curtains in the parlor," admitted Mrs. Budd. "Lurindy fetch 'em when she come a bride. The rest of the house's got some old truck that looks as if it come out of the ark. There's not a yard of carpet anywhere except in the parlor, and he keeps that locked and never opens it except when he buries a companion. Lucy worked all one winter and made a rag carpet fur the dinin' room, and he went to the weaver's and got it and carried it over to Canaan village and swapped it fur a calf—heifer calf at that! They've got twenty cows, and it's a chore to do the milk work."

"Are the children like their father?" asked the traveler in a despondent tone.

"Queer lot," said Mrs. Budd, shaking her head. "There's Susan—she's goin' to be like Lurindy. Alfonso has fallin' fits. He works like a horse and never looks up or speaks to anybody. Almiry never left no family; Lucy had three and raised two. The girl's got something the matter with her back and can't set up. I tell you she's a care. The boy is jist like his father, and there's Mary Ann's twins; they're only jest in short clothes. I dunno how they'll turn out. I guess the new woman'll hev her hands full!"

The listener made no reply, but averted her face and stared moodily at the shifting landscape. Mrs. Budd chattered cheerfully on.

"If old maids knowed when they was well off they wouldn't be so anxious to take up with a crabbed old critter fur the sake of a home. I tell you the best man you can pick up is a dispensation. Enos is the best one that ever breathed; but he thinks I was made to wait on him. I told him once that he could sew a button on his coat as well as me, and you'd orter see the look he gave me—jest as if he deserved the prayers of the congregation. I never tried that again."

Mrs. Budd shook her fat sides in good natured laughter, but her companion set her face hard and stared stonily before her.

"There's Deacon Wiley now!" exclaimed Mrs. Budd as, turning the corner, they came suddenly face to face with a wizen-faced, red-eyed old man, perched on an ox-cart loaded with barrels.

The little woman gave a leap and set her teeth with a click.

"I guess you had better try and stop the horse," she remarked dryly. "Deacon Wiley and I were married over in Greenville last week. I thought he was going to meet me at Milby station."

"Mornin', 'Rushy," snarled the deacon. "Well, Mrs. Wiley, got along, hev you? I couldn't meet ye very well. I reckoned you'd as lief hoof it. I'm cartin' potatoes to the depot. You'd better hurry along and help Susan with the dinner. Give her a clip over the head if she gits one of her flighty spells on. Naw, Bill! Get alang, will ye!"

The cart creaked slowly away, but Mrs. Budd sat looking into vacancy and knew it not.

"Much obliged fur my ride," said the bride, holding out a skinny, cold hand and smiling peculiarly upon poor Mrs. Budd. "I've found your company very enlightening. Perhaps we may meet—at a funeral—before the best parlor is unlocked. There's not much to me, but Deacon Wiley won't buy that fifth grave-stone quite yet. Please hand me my satchel. Good morning."

Mrs. Budd handed down the satchel without a word, and sat helplessly looking after the tiny figure as it flitted down the lane toward the Wiley house and disappeared behind the great barn.

"One comfort," she reflected, "the poor critter knows now a little of what she's got to contend with and I can always take the other road to the village. It's a good deal longer, but there's only one thing worse than Enos gittin' hold of it, and that's meetin' Mrs. Deacon Wiley again. Come, Whitey, do go on or we won't git home before sundown."—Ladies' World.

Uses of a Dead Horse.

The leg bones are very hard and white and are used for handles of pocket and table cutlery.

The tail and mane are especially valuable, and from these are made the hair cloth of commerce.

The ribs and head are burned to make bone black, after they have been treated for the glue that is in them.

The phosphate of lime, acted upon by sulphuric acid and calcined with carbon, produces phosphorus for lucifer matches.

The short hair taken from the hide is used to stuff cushions and horse collars, thus the dead are made to minister to the comfort of the living.

The hide furnishes a waterproof leather known to the trade as cordovan, and is used for the manufacture of high-class hunting and wading boots.

There is an animal oil yielded in the cooking process which is a deadly poison, and enters into the composition of many insecticides and vermifuges.

In the calcining of horses' bones the vapors arising are condensed and form the chief source of carbonate of ammonia, which constitutes the base of nearly all ammoniacal salts.

The hoofs of the animal are removed and after being boiled to extract the oil from them the horny substance is shipped to the manufacturers of combs and what are known as Mikado goods.

The bones to make glue are dissolved in muriatic acid, which takes the phosphate of lime away, the soft element retaining the shape of the bone is dissolved in boiling water, cast into squares and dried on nets.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

About a Pleasant Voice.

"My aunt was always saying to me 'Don't talk so loud; your voice gets shriller every day,'" said a contributor to Harper's Bazar. "I became so nervous and irritated under this chronic rebuke that my voice was more uneven and harsh than ever, and I hardly dared speak at home.

"At last I visited my cousins in L—— (they are noted for their sweet voices you know), and then suddenly I noticed the wide difference, which I had never understood before, between a rough voice and a well-modulated one, and set myself, so to speak, to catch the trick of their intonations and their tones. In a month's time, really, I talked like a different girl. And when I came home my aunt said, 'Well, I am glad to see that at last my reproofs have made an impression upon you Clara.' But they hadn't, you know. The only impression she made was to make me unhappy and nervous.

"I have never forgotten the lesson and when I want my children to improve in any way I give them an opportunity to see and hear t be right thing before I reprove them for not following it."

RACE ABOUT EXTINCT.

Few Survivors of the South African Bushmen Left.

One of the most interesting races in the world, from an ethnologist's point of view, is on the point of extinction. For many years past the bushmen of South Africa have been dwindling in numbers until the survivors may almost be counted on one's fingers. The bushman is first cousin to the diminutive race of pigmies found by the great explorer Du Chaillu in the coastlands of western Africa, near the equator, and closely resembling the dwarfs found by Stanley in the great Aruwoimi forest. In all probability, they are the remnants of the aboriginal race of Africa which has been driven into the corners of the African earth by successive invasions of Hotentot, Bantu and other tribes. Their existence in Africa is mentioned as far back as 1580 by Andrew Battell, one of the earliest of Africa's English explorers. He describes them as "no bigger than boys of 12 years old, but very thick, and live only upon flesh, which they kill in the woods with their bows and their darts."

The bushman is one of the lowest types of humanity, not many degrees removed from the animal. He is of small stature, but not dwarfed, and with high cheek bones his deep-set eyes have an exceedingly cunning look. Bushmen are troglodytes, and remaining in their caves by day sally forth at night from their mountain fastnesses and harass the nearest farmers by slaying their stock with arrows composed of reeds tipped with bone or iron saturated in the fatal juice of the euphorbia tree mixed with the poison of snakes and spiders. So troublesome did they become in Natal during the early history of the colony that a special fort was built—now known as Fort Nottingham—whence expeditions were organized against these diminutive marauders. Still later a war of extermination was waged against them by a band of farmers under the Drakensberg, who raided their haunts in the wild mountains, and succeeded in freeing themselves from this troublesome pest. Every bushman fought for himself and they recognized no chief, much less any primitive system of government such as prevails among the Bantu race.

It is a singular thing that though so low in the social scale the bushman possesses a power of illustration totally unknown to his more civilized successors, and very creditable representations of elands, dingos, snakes, and even scenes of hunting and battle are to be found in the caves of Drakensberg, above the sources of the Bushman River. Several of the drawings have been removed to the library at Pietermaritzburg, where they form a valuable collection for the colonial antiquary. The bushman's language is mainly composed of clicks, of which there are six distinct kinds, but it is impossible on hearing one of this pigmy race talk to do otherwise than set him down as an animal. There is a local tradition in Natal that "the last of the bushmen" was a farm laborer at one of the homesteads under the Drakensberg, and falling sick of a fever, his end was devoutly looked for by a local scientist, who on the desired consummation obtained his bones, and forwarded them to England, where they are now exposed to public gaze in the South Kensington museum.—Chicago Chronicle.

Bogus Camphor.

High explosives and smokeless powders have caused such a run on camphor that its retail price has more than doubled, and housewives and others who used to keep it as a preservative against destructive vermin and mildew have had to fall back on naphthalene, in spite of its very repulsive smell. As usual, the enhanced price has set chemists to work to find a substitute, and they have already succeeded in producing something so like the camphor of commerce that only experts can recognize the difference. This new substance is prepared by passing a current of dry hydrochloric gas through spirits of turpentine cooled by a freezing mixture. The liquid darkens and deposits crystals, which are dissolved in alcohol and precipitated by water. The separated crystals are drained and dried. They are perfectly colorless, and have an odor like camphor. This artificial camphor melts at 115 degrees C., and boils at 165 degrees C. with decomposition. At the ordinary temperature its vapor tension is sufficient to cause it to sublime like ordinary camphor in small brilliant crystals in the bottles in which it is preserved. It is insoluble in water, and gyrates when on the surface of that liquid like true camphor. Real camphor (laurel) melts at 175 degrees C., and boils with decomposition at 204 degrees C. It is rumored that shipments of the artificial substance have been made to Hamburg, from whence it has been reshipped to England as genuine camphor.

The Flying Frog.

Invertebrate creatures able to fly without wings are extremely rare. Vertebrates which can fly are, on the other hand, numerous. They may be divided into five classes: Fish, batrachians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

Among the batrachians the flyers are represented by the Reinwardt's rhacophorus. It is a strange looking frog, or rather green frog, for the feet are immense. Spread out, they cover a larger area than the whole of the rest of the body. Thanks to his parachute-like attachment, the rhacophorus can flit from branch to branch, and pounce without difficulty on the small insects which form his food. It is a pretty little beast, bright green on the back and orange colored underneath, dotted with black or blue spots.

There is something curious in watching the different ways nature takes with various creatures to achieve a similar end. To enable crustaceans, fish and frogs to support themselves in the air she has simply extended each one's means of locomotion. With reptiles she proceeds differently in taking the skin from the flanks and extending it by means of false ribs umbrellawise. An example of this kind is found in the flying dragon of the Malayan archipelago. In repose the dragon sits quietly on a branch, but as soon as he sees an insect he flings himself at it, and rarely misses his mark. Thanks to the spreading flanks of his skin, the air upholds him, he alights gently on a lower branch and is ready to renew the chase indefinitely. In prehistoric days flying reptiles were very numerous. It is only necessary to mention the dragon and the psychozoic iomagigantic flying onorthosaurus, which has completely disappeared off the face of the earth.

GOLD FROM CLAY.

An Important Discovery in Working Placer Property.

For more than twenty-five years the great deposits of clay, breccia and cement, carrying gold values and lying to the south and southwest of Denver, have attracted the attention of mining men resident in this city, and experiments have frequently been made with the view to discovering some method of treatment that would save the values. It has generally been assumed by the investigators that the gold carried in these substances was the source of supply for the free gold known to exist in the sands of Cherry creek, but up to the present time all efforts to extract values in paying quantities have failed. These deposits have been traced from as far east as Akron, along the divide between the Platte and Cherry creek, between Sedalia and Acequia on the Rio Grande, into the foothills west of Castle Rock, and recently in the new camp of Woodland Park. In some places it is a firmly cemented breccia, in others it is a clay more or less solidified, and in still others it is a hard blue cement; but in all cases gold has been found generally in such small quantities that it would not pay for the cost of treatment, while at the same time sufficiently payable to excite interest and more or less expensive investigation.

The ordinary fire assays have seldom returned more than a trace to $2, but failure seems only to have stimulated inquiry, and within the past year or two a very decided effort has been made in the direction of chemical analysis, with results which, while not entirely satisfactory, are so much better than anything heretofore obtained that several enterprises are now on foot for a thorough test.

The Garnett Gold Mining and Milling Company has been diligently experimenting with a deposit of gold-bearing clay for nearly a year, and Colonel John D. Fredd and J. M. Watt, stockholders of the company, now claim that they have found a method which will save the values at so trifling an expense for treatment that ore running as low as $5 per ton will yield a handsome profit. Colonel Fredd said that he would guarantee that any single ton of the clay taken from any part of their property would yield $12 per ton at a cost for treatment of not to exceed $2 a ton. The process by which this result is obtained is the patent of Julius Jean, who has erected a small plant at Globeville, and proposes to make a sample test of five tons some day soon.

The process is said to be a combination of amalgamation and magnetism, and the principle upon which Mr. Jean bases his discovery is the crushing of the ore into particles as fine as the gold contained therein.

The location of the clay deposit from which the test will be made is in Douglas county, about five miles southeast of Acequia. The Garnet Milling Company has acquired title to 2,200 acres of land upon which there is a stratum of auriferous clay ten feet in depth.—Denver Republican.

Shot a Buzzard on Long Island.

George Hallock, of Roslyn, L. I., has shot a large turkey buzzard, measuring six feet between the tips of its wings. This bird is almost unknown on Long Island, and is exciting interest. Hallock saw the bird in his barnyard, and immediately got his gun and went out to kill it.

When the bird discovered his presence it did not seem much alarmed, but flew to the roof of a neighbor's house, where it awaited the young man's approach. Hallock killed it with the first shot.

In the southern states the value of these birds as scavengers is generally recognized, and they are respected, a heavy penalty being incurred by killing one of them. The result has been to render them plentiful in that territory. In the north they receive little mercy, and are shot whenever opportunity affords. They are a loathsome looking bird, and, as might be expected, owing to their carrion-eating habits, emit a disagreeable odor.

Rabbit Hunting With a Hose.

Men who hunt rabbits have got a new way of driving them from their holes. The new method is to take a six foot fire or rubber hose and worm it down into the hole and to fix a net over the rabbit hole. When this is done, the man yells into the hose as loudly as he can. Any one who has ever heard a yell in a cave can imagine how it sounds to the rabbit. The rabbit leaps for safety and lands in the net.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 28

NOTHING was done in court on Saturday on the sheriff contest. It is making fast headway slowly.

IT is not at all creditable to the commonwealth that the two quarreling Republican factions have detectives at Harrisburg to watch each other in disreputable methods.

WELL, how do you like it? Congressman Arnold, Rep., of this district the other day voted to give away 100 million dollars to the Pacific R.R. Co. The bill, however, didn't pass. Col. Spangler would have voted against it.

THERE is a cry being raised among the American people, "No more millionaires for the United States Senate." The Senate is filled with millionaires—men of dollars without brains—who buy their seats and enrich themselves by plundering the government, and legislating to foster trusts and monopolies. The cry is a good one.

AT the Republican primaries in Lewisburg, last Thursday, a voter was required to have been straight the year before and make oath to it, otherwise not have been permitted to vote at the primaries. If the Democrats of our county were as strict as that—and should be—some could not vote for having been bolters and traders.

Senator Grady, of Philadelphia, an original Quay man, and who has a son named Matthew Stanley Quay Grady, is going to resign his seat in the State Senate because Quay opposed the appointment of a friend of Grady to a position at Harrisburg which made Grady mad. Now let Quay get mad too and resign his seat in the U. S. Senate and get even with his old friend Grady.

MORE shad are to be looked for the coming season, owing to the break in the Columbia dam, which permits the shad to go up the river, hence there will be a revival in shad fishing at up-river points this spring. Shad in paying quantities have not been caught above the Columbia dam for 50 years. Now, the outlook is so promising that efforts to catch shad will be made at all favorable points, from Columbia to the Juniata.

TWO Williamsport lawyers, Strieby and Edwards, while trying a case one day last week got into a regular knock down fist fight, on account of abusive words that passed between them. Attorneys that know little law often use abuse of witnesses and clients to make up for it, all of which they have no right to do. If, every time an ungentlemanly lawyer is guilty of such low conduct, he would get his eyes blackened, it would serve the brute right.

THE ministers of New York in the past two Sundays have been preaching against the extravagance and display of wealth made by the rich in balls and at feasting entertainments. These exhibitions of wealth are likely to call up in the poorer classes jealousies and enmities against those who seem to be getting all while the large majority get barely enough to live. This evil may yet prove the downfall of the Republic. Rome's downfall was from similar causes.

IN order to ascertain where a shortage of $200 is to be found the government has already expended upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. There are one hundred men whose line of duty falls in the way of the money's mysterious disappearance. A few years ago more than two hundred dollars was spent to find a five cent piece, that was found at last in a crevice on the floor of the Treasury building. But Uncle Sam is exact, and if a piece of money disappears it is certainly the best policy to trace it, regardless of the expense that may be incurred. To misapply Uncle Sam's funds is a dangerous business, as detection is almost a certainty.

The board of health of New York has formally declared tuberculosis, or consumption to be an infectious or communicable disease, a danger to the public health, and physicians in private practice and heads of hospitals and other such institutions, whether private or public, are required hereafter to report all cases of this disease, and violation to do so will be punished as a misdemeanor. Under the sanitary code provision must be made for the treatment of the disease among the poor in hospitals. Medical science declares that the disease, being communicable, is therefore preventable. It is set forth that the mortality from consumption in New York has decreased in the past 12 years 20 per cent. but it still has a strong hold, and it is time to take more radical measures in the way of prevention.

THERE is great suffering among the poor of the great cities, but especially in Chicago. The poor in Centre county, and of the rural districts, live well compared with the poor of the cities. It is reported that in Chicago about 10,000 families are in a starving condition. Many are huddled in attics and their sufferings have been increased by the freezing temperature that has marked the advent of the terrific blizzard. Thousands of persons are appealing for food and fuel, and many are dying from actual want.

Chicago is filled with barefooted children, that skilled workmen are getting desperate for coal and that the physicians in the poor sections are signing certificates of death from starvation. The preachers were called upon to keep open their churches six days in a week, that the philanthropists and Christians may stop the scourge of hunger.

IN New York an effort will be made to pass a law for a graded tax upon the millionaires, so as to lessen the burdens upon the masses from whom the millionaires filch their millions. This would seem right, and it would not burden the millionaires, they would not feel an extra tax at all, while the millions of toilers would feel the relief it brot them. The immensely wealthy are not bearing their fair share of taxation, yet have more property protected for less money than the masses comparatively. Legislation in the past fifteen years has been in the direction of making millions for the few and oppressing the toilers. It is time to cry a halt, otherwise the day will come when endurance of wrong will cease to be a virtue. Now is the time to begin legislating for the millions of toiling masses—the 300 millionaires are in shape to take care of themselves. Let New York start the ball to reach the millionaires.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

President elect M'Kinley has told members of congress that he would call an extra session of congress to convene March 15.

The new President has not yet for a certainty got his cabinet made up, except Sherman for the State Dep't.

Ohio Republicans are on the eve of busting over a successor for Sherman's seat in the senate. Boss Hanna wants it and is backed by M'Kinley. Senator Foraker and Gov. Bushnell swear Hanna shall not have it; they want Charles L. Kurtz or Bushnell. The hot blood is running out into other states and is giving "the advance agent of prosperity" sleepless nights.

When full reports of the late blizzard are obtained from the north west, it is feared the account will be awful of lives lost and cattle frozen.

When men constantly plot to defeat regular nominees for local offices to elect Republicans, it is a move full of harm to the Democratic organization and such schemers should not expect to have their party to support them when they have the impudence to ask for an office, after having proven to be nothing else than assistant Republicans. Republicans are not to blame—they may well feel glad to reap the benefits of such treachery as it serves to build up their party.

Oldest Lutheran Minister Dead.

Rev. Nicholas J. Stroh, who missionated among Lutherans in Mifflin county back in the early Twenties, and became pastor in Lewistown in 1823 or '24, being the first resident pastor of this charge, during whose pastorate the first church was dedicated, died Jan. 1st at his home in Mt. Morris, Ill., where he had resided since 1845.

Father Stroh was born at Halifax, in Dauphin county, Pa., May 5, 1798, and had his life been prolonged until the coming May would have reached the remarkable age of 99 years. His wife died two years ago. His life was a long and useful one and ended with the blessed word "rest."—Free Press.

Late Union Co. Deaths.

In Lewisburg, James M'Pherson, aged 35 years.

In White Deer, Benj. Baker, aged 61 years, 4 months.

At Mazeppa, George Baker, aged 83 years, 10 months.

In Glen Iron, Wm. J. Shirk, age 62.

In White Deer tp., Peter Ketchm, aged 68 years, 4 months.

In Lewisburg, the widow of Geo. Y. M'Laughlin, aged 60 years.

Pool Table for Sale.

A good first class pool table, with a full equipment of balls and cues, is offered for sale by the undersigned. It is a combination table with patent corners, and can be used for either billiards or pool. It is in first class condition and will be sold at a bargain. Call on or address, W. S. Musser,
Millheim, Pa.

Proving Interesting.

The short courses in agriculture at the State College have opened very successfully, fifty two students being in attendance, thirty nine of them in the creamery course and thirteen in the short course.

BRUSH VALLEY.

The Caucus for Nominating Officers Was Well Attended.

It seems all our Brush valley people are taking advantage of the snow by taking sleigh rides; the saying which makes itself most prominent for the last four days is "golly, but that is cold."

Last Saturday quite a number were at the caucus, the people at least some, could not be kept out of town in spite of the unfavorable weather, the word "election" seems to have a peculiar magnetism.

Charles Smull, of Smithtown, was at Rebersburg Saturday.

James Gramley, of Rebersuurg, was in Nittany last Friday on business.

We understand there will be another hotel in Rebersburg by next spring; we hope this is a real fact.

John Smull, of Rebersburg, who was in Union county with his daughter Alice for three weeks, came home last Wednesday with a pleasant smile.

Prof. H. E. Bierly, who is teaching the Hublersburg grammar school, was at home over Sunday.

Miss Ida Smull, of Chicago, is visiting her old friends at Rebersburg; she will spend part of the winter at her native home.

Albert Steininger, of near Laurelton, Union county, moved his family to Rebersburg, into Wm. Walker's house last Thursday.

Stewart Weber and family, of near Milesburg, were home over Sunday.

Most of our people have filled their ice houses.

COBURN.

Result of the Caucus for Nominating Officers for Penn Twp.

Miss Blanche Bowersox, who is making her home with Dr. Frank, at Millheim, was at home on Sunday on a visit to her parents.

Miss Mamie Garthoff visited friends at Rebersburg over Sunday.

Forest Harter, of Farmers Mills, and a lady friend spent part of Sunday under the parental roof.

N. F. Braucht our obliging clerk at the station wears a broad smile, and says it's a boy.

P. H. Stover has so far recovered that he was able to come down stairs last Saturday and sit on a chair.

Samuel Ard and James E. Harter are among the sick at this place.

The coal dealers are happy in consequence of the continued cold snap.

Persons having ice houses to fill are taking advantage of the ice on the dam which is of superior quality.

Dr. Baker's chimney was burning the other morning at 2 o'clock a. m. some one was passing that way and cried out "fire," which caused quite an excitement for some time among the residents of that portion of the town. until they discovered that there was no danger.

The caucus for nominating officers for Penn township, was held in the school building on Saturday afternoon and resulted as follows:

Judge of Election, C. Alexander; Inspector, John Hoffa, Jr.; School Directors, G. M. Bower, B. Wingard; Supervisors, A. W. Ulrich, Jacob Sanders; Overseer of Poor, B. F. Frankenberger; Tax Collector, James E. Harter; Justice of the Peace, J. F. Garthoff; Auditor, W. E. Braucht; Town Clerk, A. L. Auman.

Result of the Republican caucus held Friday evening, Jan. 22, at the office of Luther Guisewite: Judge of Election, T. B. Motz; Inspector, Isaiah Walter; School Directors, Henry Wingard, Henry C. Kling; Supervisors, John Martin, R. H. Hackenberg; Overseer of Poor, T. W. Hosterman; Tax Collector, Levi Spigelmyer; Justice of the Peace, R. F. Vonada; Auditor, J. E. Kooney; Town Clerk, James A. Kooney.

OAK HALL.

Items of Interest From Our Neighboring Town.

The weather here was four degrees below zero on Monday morning and on Tuesday about two degrees below.

Prof. Philip Meyer returned home on Wednesday from over the mountains where he was holding a musical convention.

Mr. J G. Irvni and E. B. Peters of this place were jurors at this session of court.

The young folks of the Lemont school, made a call on our school, last Friday to hear the recitations. The Friday before they came too late. Come again boys and girls.

Mr. Wm. Sellers is loading another car of paper wood, call on him for a solid bob sled.

There was a sled load of young people from this place left on Wednesday evening to make a call on the family of James Searson at Linden Hall, they reported a pleasant time.

The ice teams are busy hauling ice from the dam of John Rupp, the ice is no less than eight or nine inches thick.

Our end of the township is well blest with candidates for spring election, there are five from this end, Jho. A. Rupp for treasurer, W. H. Close for Justice, C. J. Stamm and Jacob Klinger for Inspectot and E. B. Peters for Supervisor. We hope they may all be elected.

Ira Korman made a business trip to Centre Hall on Wednesday.

—Get your sale bills at the Reporter office

INCOME ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS.

Interesting Figures Furnished by the Interstate Commerce Commitee Report.

CHICAGO, January 25.— The Inter-State Commerce Commission has issued its report on the income account of the railways of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896. The total gross earnings of the roads of the country were $1,126,646,562. This was at the rate of $6,519 per mile, and was a better showing than in 1895 or 1894, although it falls below the record for the two years preceding 1894. Operating expenses were $754,791,515, or $4,380 per mile. Of the amount of gross earnings] $323,468,891 was by the passenger departments, $772,071,374 by freight, $280,129 other earnings from operat ion and the balance unclassified earnings. Dividends paid were $54,983,732, against $54,332,356 the preceding year.

The net earnings of the roads were not in any degree confined to any particular section of the country, but were fairly well distributed all over the United States.

THE GREAT BLIZZARD.

The great blizzard has caused much suffering in the west among persons and live stock.

The thermometer at various points registered as follows:

In Iowa 13 below zero; in Nebraska 12 below; in North Dakota 32 below; in Cleveland 4 below; in Altoona 4 below.

In Chicago it was the coldest day in twenty-five years, and 53 persons were listed as overcome by the bitter cold in that city, who were rescued in a fairly frozen condition.

In the region around St. Paul 25 degrees below zero was reported, and in some sections traffic by railroad has been blocked.

—When you can buy good qualities at the same prices others ask for shoddy clothing, you will be quick to take advantage of the opportunity. Lewins, Bellefonte, can prove this to you.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50

AN AWFUL PLUNGE TO DEATH.

Sad Fate of An Engaged Couple While Driving on Sunday.

Sunday, Fred Graeber and Miss Maud Gothie, of Shamokin, drove over to Numidia to visit friends. On their way home about 7 o'clock in the evening and within a mile and a half from the limits of Shamokin, the road suddenly caved in and the parties with the team dropped into an old mine working to the depth of about twenty-five or thirty feet. Miss Gothie not reaching home by 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, her mother became alarmed and feeling convinced that an accodent had happened, called her son, Joseph and he with a companion with a team to search for the missing couple, Driving up Sunbury street they started on what is called the new road toward Numidia. About a mile and one half from the borough line the team stopped suddenly. The men jumped out and found a hole about forty feet in diameter in the road. Graber heard them and calling to them told that he and Miss Gothie were in the hole, badly hurt and the lady and team dead. They were directed to go for ropes and assistance. This they did and about 5 o'clock Graeber was taken out. One leg was broken and he was so badly hurt it is possible that he will not recover. About 8 o'clock Miss Gothie was found dead under about fifteen inches of dirt.

The parties were to have been married some time next month and were among the best people in Shamokin. Miss Goteie is a sister of Mrs. E. E. Smink, of Sixth street, this city.

Weekly Weather Report.

Temperature:	Highest	Lowest.	
Jan. 21	37	21	cloudy.
" 22	35	21	cloudy.
" 23	34	14	clear.
" 24	19	10	cloudy.
" 25	10	5	bel. 0, clear.
" 26	11	4	" clear.
" 27	14	2	above, clou.

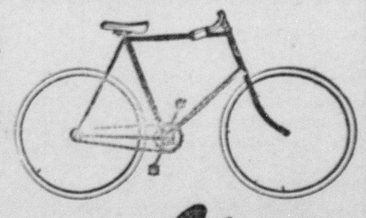
Storm from 22nd to morniug of 26th. Snowfall: On 22nd from 2 p. m. to evening, 2 inches. On 23rd, at night 1 inch.

Not How High

But how low can we make the price, is the question we ask ourselves when marking our goods for sale. That's what makes ours an ever-expanding business, it's a potent advertiser; it tells the story through the purse in many homes, only to be re-told to others by appreciative money savers. Our Winter Stock of Dress Goods, Clothing and Underwear have been marked way down. You may need some. Boots and Shoes in profusion. A pair of good warm Gloves or Mittens will keep out the cold. We have just the thing. Come in and see them. We can save you big money on every purchase.

KREAMER & SON.

If you are able to pay $100 for a bicycle, why be content with any but a



Columbia Bicycle

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Nineteen years of reputation for building the best bicycle, backed by the certainty of quality assured by our scientific methods, should mean much to any buyer of a bicycle. There is but one Columbia quality—one Columbia price—

$100 TO ALL ALIKE.

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia Agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

Hon. W. J. Bryan's Book

ALL who are interested in furthering the sale of *Hon. W. J. Bryan's new book* should correspond immediately with the publishers. The work will contain

An account of his campaign tour . . .

His biography, written by his wife . .

His most important speeches . . . .

The results of the campaign of 1896.

A review of the political situation . .

AGENTS WANTED

Mr. Bryan has announced his intention of devoting one-half of all royalties to furthering the cause of bimetallism. There are already indications of an enormous sale. Address

W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, Publishers,
342-351 Dearborn Sts. CHICAGO.

PENNSYLVANIA R.R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.31 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Williamsbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m., week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m, Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4.18 a m.—Train 16, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 10.20 a. m; New York 1.13 p. m; Baltimore 3.55 a. m; Washington 10 16 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.00 a m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Phillipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.21 p m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Phillipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.00 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Williamsbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p. m, Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.42 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passengercoach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	6 40	Montandon	9 25	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 15	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	9 01	4 39
1 58	6 29	Vicksburg	8 56	4 35
2 07	6 38	Mifflinburg	8 47	4 27
2 18	6 58	Millmont	8 33	4 15
2 25	7 02	Glen Iron	8 25	4 07
2 53	7 34	Paddy Mountain	7 54	3 41
3 01	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.47 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a. m 10 05 a m, 5 07 p m, 6 00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.01 a m. and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.03 a. m. and 5.07 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table

Read Down No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p m	p.m	a.m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE.	10 01	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 53	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG.	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 58	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 03	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Kreider's Sta.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 44	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 55	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 29		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
†10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	†11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT Arr.	2 40		†6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35		†11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK	†4 30		
			(Via Tamaqua)			
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK			†7 30
			(Via Phila)			
p. m	a m	Arr	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11 30 p m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¼	8¼	2¾	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1¼	7¾	11¾
PM	PM	AM	Ar. Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 25
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 36
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 39
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 43
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 48
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brisly	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 55	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 01	Ian	7 28	1 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the Reporter office.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——John Moore is attending court at Bellefonte this week as a juror.

——Mrs. Gordon, of Bellefonte, is visiting at the home of B. D. Brisbin.

——Mrs. Wm. Boob and daughter went to Millheim last Saturday, being called thither by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Uriah Reifsnyder.

——Dr. Wm. Stiver left last Saturday for his home at Freeport, Ill. The Dr. came east about two weeks ago owing to the serious illness of his mother on Church street, and she has recovered sufficiently to allow him to return to his home again.

——Geo. S. Weaver, one of our esteemed patrons of near Farmer's Mills, gave us a call, and put his label out to '97; he came up early Monday morning when it was 5 below zero and made him think it was salty.

——Dr. C. P. Leitzell, of Cedarville, Ill., writes us Jan. 21, that they had about 3 inches of snow on 20th, but it did not make good sleighing as the roads were too rough before the snow fell, but throughout we have had a very mild winter. The Dr. has some kind allusions to the Reporter, backed up by a check.

PERRY CO. MURDER CASE.

Dr. Johnson Commands His Wife and Neighbor to Kneel and Die.

On Monday in court at New Bloomfield, one intensely dramatic story was told by a witness in the trial of Dr. Johnston for murder. It was the testimony of Florence May Long, who at the time of the killing of Dr. Henry and the firing of shots at Mrs. Johnston in Dr. Johnston's office at Duncannon on Sept. 28 last, was in the employ of the Johnston family. From an upstairs position, Florence testified, she heard Henry enter the office and Mrs. Johnston descend from her room to the same place. She also heard Dr. Johnston's order to Henry and Mrs. Johnston: "Get down on your knees and throw up your hands!" and then heard four shots in quick succession.

Mr. Sheller, a neighbor, attracted by the shots, testified:

"I went into Dr. Johnston's office just as innocent as a child, said Dr. Henry to me: I never thought of any trouble until after Johnston accused me and his wife of being criminally intimate. He wanted us to confess that we were guilty, was no truth in the charge. He wanted us to get on our knees and confess our guilt of the crime, and then began to shoot.

Other evidence went to show that Dr. Johnson for some time had been preparing himself for such a tragedy, which evidence is intended to offset the insanity plea.

CENTRE COUNTY.

Bellefonte Incident in 1821—The First Agricultural Society.

Tuesday, July 10th, a small shower of rain occurred at Bellefonte, accompanied with heavy thunder. It was succeeded by uncommon cold weather, and the next day the adjacent fields, woods, and roads were strewn with millions of dead locusts. They made their appearance about the 8th of June and fields and gardens, orchards and mountain constantly and incessantly resounded with the hoarse cry of "Pha-raoh, Pharaoh," until their sudden demise on the 11th of July.

August 1st, steeple of the court-house in Bellefonte struck with lightning. The rod happened to be broken opposite one of the windows; the electric current divided, part entering the building, making considerable of a hole, another portion passing down the wall and killed eight sheep browsing by.

The month of August was remarkable from the prevalence of dysentery, or bloody flux, as it was called. This disease was very fatal, and amounted to an epidemic. A writer in the Patriot says the prevalence of the disease in Bellefonte is owing to the filthy condition of the streets, hogs allowed to wallow in the mud, caused by leaking hydrants, sheep depositing their filth about the court-house.

—The Marion Infantry, a Penn's valley volunteer company, was organized in 1822 under Capt. Michael. The successive captains were John Miller, John Rishel, J. B. Fisher and John S. Houtz.

—The first agricultural society for Centre county originated at a meeting held in Bellefonte on Wednesday evening, Aug. 25, 1824.

Thomas Burnside was the President.

The second exhibition of the society was held at Bellefonte on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 16 and 17, 1826. The domestic manufactures were placed in the society room in the south wing of the court-house, and the cattle, horses, etc., shown on Judge Burnside's lots.

The third annual exhibition and cattle show of the Agricultural Society was held on the 17th and 18th days of Oct., 1827, at "Potter's Fort."—Linn's History.

—A larger and better line of storm coats no store in Centre county ever carried than do Lewins, at Bellefonte. The stock will be pushed out at a lively rate the next few weeks. Prices will make them go.

THE LARGE AND THE SMALL.

An Overgrown Boy. A Pitiable Sight.

Beaver tonship. Cameron county, now claims the honor of being able to produce the largest fifteen year old boy in the State. The lad is a son of Milton Taylor, of near Blair's Corners. But a short time since the boy celebrated his fifthteenth birthday, and at that time was found to tip the scales at 247 pounds. It is claimed for the lad that he is the heaviest specimen of humanity for his years in the country.

The Houtzdale Journal says: Near this place there resides a family who have a little child 7 years of age that is no larger than an ordinary five month baby. The child is indeed a pitiable sight to behold, as it sits in alittle box and wildly stares at the ceiling. When the poor unfortunate tot was but a few months old its parents had it vaccinated and shortly after blood doisoning set in, from which time it has never grown a particle. The child is an imbacile and has never shown a particle of reason, or uttered a sound.

WOODWARD.

A Musical Entertainment in the U. Ev. Church Saturday Evening.

Woodward can now boast of four distinct sleighing parties; the old folks party, the young folks party and the big and little parties respectively. On Thursday evening the little party attended the protracted meeting at Millheim; the big party and the young party attended the same meeting on Saturday evening.

Protracted meeting was opened by the Evangelical Association, by the pastor, S. I. Shortess, on Monday evening.

The remains of Robert Miller were interred in the Union cemetery on Saturday; he was aged about 35 years. A wife and three children survive to mourn their loss.

Daniel Engle sold his team of mules to Motz Bros. for $200; Simpson says: I can't drive the gol-darned leather heads.

Motz Bros. have their new steam saw mill in full running order.

F. P. Guistwite and E. H. Musser had a runaway on Monday afternoon in Pine creek hollow while hauling wood; their sled was broken but the horses were unhurt.

Clayton Boob, of Hartleton, was in town Monday evening.

The real estate of the late Noah Weaver was sold at public sale January 20th; cleared land brought $69.25 per acre; the cemetery company bought one-half acre for $70, which will be used to enlarge the Woodward cemetery; Isaac M. Orndorf purchased the farm land, and Samuel Motz purchased the timber land at $2 an acre.

Good sleighing with mercury down to 8 degrees below zero on Monday morning.

Mr. H. G. Patterson, of Johnstown, and Miss Mary Dale, of this place, will give a musical entertainment in the United Evangelical church on Saturday, evening, Jan. 30; you are all sure of a rich treat.

The Good Will Grange, of Fiedler, have their creamery in running order and are turning out first-class butter.

Harter & Co. have purchased a piece of timber land of Dr. Henry Snyder, north of this place.

When in need of a first-class auctioneer don't forget Abs. Harter, the old reliable; he has auctioneered over 500 sales which should be ample proof of his ability.

Two Weeks in Florida.

To see Florida is a pleasure; to visit it is a privilege; but to spend a fortnight within its borders is an epoch. There is a great satisfaction in witnessing the ripening of tropical fruits in their own native land, and a peculiar joy in wrestling with old ocean's waves when lakes and rivers at home are all icebound. One appreciates the wonders of modern invention and railroad development upon leaving the neighborhood of good skating one day and finding himself in the vicinity of good bathing the next. Yet this can be done, and the man who prefers hunting or fishing will take his accoutrements along with him, for Florida extends a cordial invitation to all sportsmen.

Whoever would exchange for two weeks the uncertain climate of the North for the delightful and Spring-like sunshine of Florida should take the personally-conducted Jacksonville tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad which leaves New York by special train January 26. Excursion tickets for this tour, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth,) and meals en route in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates; New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, $48.00, Canandaigua, $52.85; Erie, $54.85; Wilkesbarre, $50.35; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information apply to ticket agents, tourist agent at 1196 Broadway, New York, or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

A slice of mince pie made of the right mince meat is a lunch in itself—an epicure's lunch.

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

is the right mince meat. Wholesome, fresh and delicious. For pies, fruit cake and fruit pudding. Sold everywhere. Take no substitute. Send name and address for booklet, "Mrs. Peptine' Thanksgiving," a humorous story.

MERRELL-SOULE CO. SYRACUSE, N Y

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

Wheat	90
Rye	30
Corn	28
Oats	18
Barley	30
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	15
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	16
Sides	6

SALE REGISTER.

FEBRUARY 6—At the late residence of Samuel Crawford, dec'd, one mile south of Spring Mills, at one o'clock, 3 stoves, book case, beds, bureaus, and many other household goods.

MARCH 10—Cyrus Durst, 1¼ mile south of Linden Hall, 6 horses, milk cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs, shoats, wagons, reaper, binder, farm implements of all kinds and household goods.

MARCH 11—Joseph K. Confer, 2 miles west of Centre Hall, 2 horses, 5 milch cows, young cattle shoats, wagons, reaper and mower, and all kinds of farm implements.

MARCH 16—At residence of Wm. Curry, 1½ mile west of Centre Hill, horses, cows, heifers, young cattle, hogs, wagons, mower, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 17—Daniel Krader, near Spring Mills; 8 head of horses, 10 cows, young cattle, hogs, wagons, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 18—Samuel Durst, west of Old Fort, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, farm implements of all kinds, etc.

MARCH 19—At the residence of Henry Moyer, in Potter township, 1 mile east of Tusseyville; horses, cattle, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 20—Daniel Daup, 1 mile east of Centre Hill, 3 horses, 6 milch cows, sheep, hogs, wagons, farm implements, horse gears, etc.

MARCH 23—At the residence of Ira Grossman, 1 mile west of Tusseyville; horses, cows, young cattle, farm implements of all kinds, and all the household goods.

MARCH 25—Henry Emerick, at Farmers Mills, horses, cows, hogs, reaper, mower, wagons, farm implements of all kinds, etc. James N. Leitzell auctioneer.

MARCH 26—At the late residence of Andrew Gregg, west of Centre Hall, horses, cows, hogs, reaper, mower, farm implements, horse gears, household goods, etc.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Centre County, Pa.
Centre Hall Pa., January 11, 1897.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter the thirty-ninth annual statement of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 25 561 87
Cash premiums		1 274 41
Money borr wed		900 00
Cash in treasury		317 97
EXPENSES.		
Compensation to directors	$ 135 62	
Salary of secretary	125 00	
Salary of treasurer	25 00	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationery	62 94	
Election board	3 00	
State Ins. Report	5 00	
Rebuilding Nerhood house	557 00	
J. I. Thompson on barn and contents	837 00	
Mrs. Noah Weaver damage on house	16 64	
Jacob Bottorf, loss on personal property	28 50	
Amos E. Clemson damage to house	47 43	
Jack's heirs, loss on house	865 00—	2 709 71
Total assets and funds of the Company less expenses		25 344 45
To which add notes less the cancellations on same of 1892-3-4-5		110 582 86
Making the total available assets this day		135 927 40
Insurances taken the past year	270 322 67	
To which add risks less the cancelations on same of 189 -3-4-5	1 139 765 68	
Making risks in force this day of		1 410 088 35
LIABILITIES.		
Samuel Garner note	78 39	
Interest on same	20 76	
Borrowed money	1 000 00	
Interest on same	48 89	
Hazel & Gramley	97 00	
Interest on same	5 82	
G. W. Nerhood note	42 93	
Interest on same	2 37	
J. I Thompson note	93 00	
Interest on same	2 32	
Jack's heirs note	135 00	
Interest on same	1 07	
Mrs. Maize damage to house	5 00	
R. H. Boal, rebate, error in application	5 00	
J. B. Crawford	190 04	
Interest on same	21 85	
Total amount of liabilities		1 749 64
Amount outstanding		251 29

At a meeting held the same day the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Col. W. Fred Reynolds, Jacob Bottorf, J. G. Bailey, H. C. Campbell, Frank McFarlane, Fred Kurtz, J. W. Shook, J. W. Evans, H. E. Duck, A. D. Weaver, Samuel Gramley and J. R. Brumgart. The board organized by electing:

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, H. C Campbell.
Treasurer B. H. Arney.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ,
D. F. LUSE, Secretary. President.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Crawford, deceased late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. PEALER, Adm'r.
Jan21-6t Spring Mills.

LOST.—STRAYED FROM THE PREMISES of the undersigned about the first of last October, a two-year-old bull, roan in color, with nog ring in left ear, and four white feet. Any information regarding the whereabouts of the above will be thankfully received.

J. E KLINE,
Jan14-4t Colyer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

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6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 18.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Pres't, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

LYON & CO'S

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

CONTINUED.

We have just finished our annual inventory and find our stock is too large for this time of the year. We would rather make great sacrifices in prices than store the goods away until next fall. We will continue to sell all winter goods at cost.

Ladies' Coats and Capes, Children's Coats, Misses' Coats, Blankets, Flannel Cloths, Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats must be sold and will be sold at first cost. In addition we will begin our early Spring sale of Table Linens, White Goods, Percales and Muslin.

WE QUOTE ONLY A FEW PRICES OF OUR GREAT BARGAIN SALE.

A guaranteed fast color Turkey Red Table Linen, cheap at 20c, our price 15c.

Pure White Table Damask, regular 35c quality, our price, 24c.

2 yard wide pure Linen Damask, real value, 75c, our price, 59c.

A handsome Satin Damask, 2 yards wide, beautiful patterns, real value $1.50, our price $1.15.

All Linen Napkins, 50c, 69c, 79c, 98c, $1.24 per doz. upwards, which are great values for these prices.

One lot of Turkey Red Doylies, to close out the lot, 35c per doz.

A good heavy Woolen Winter Suit for men, real value $5.00, all we have go now at the low price of $3.50.

Children's Suits, 73c, 98c, $1.24, and upward. Exceptional good values at these prices.

Youths' Suits, long pants, ages 10 to 14, were $3.50, all we have left go now at $2.00.

Better qualities from 14 to 19 years, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00 and upwards.

Just opened a new lot of Apron Ginghams, 4c.

Good Bed Ticking, 6c.

Good fast color Calico, 4½c.

Good Toweling, 2½c.

200 yards Ruching, qualities in the lot cheap at 25 and 40c per yard. All marked down to 10c per yard.

One lot of remnants, all kinds of goods at one-third cost.

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Allegheny St. - - Bellefonte.

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That are Useful, are always appreciated.

...Our assortment of Novelties and necessities for Men's wear will afford you an elegant opportunity for a satisfactory selection.

Handkerchiefs of all descriptions.

Neckwear to please everybody.

Gloves of all kinds, including the finest grades of Scotch Wool, Kid, lined or unlined.

Fur Gloves in Otter, Seal, Bear, or Lamb's Wool.

Smoking Jackets or House Coats, a cracker-jack assortment, just the very thing if you are looking for something nice. We have them in all colors and at the popular prices.

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Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

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BANKS.

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Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor,
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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Storming the Heights."

TEXT: "Who art thou, O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain." —Zechariah iv., 7.

Zerubbabel! Who owned that difficult name in which three times the letter "b" occurs, disposing most people to stammer in the pronunciation? Zerubbabel was the splendid man called to rebuild the destroyed temple of Jerusalem. Stone for the building had been quarried, and the trowel had rung at the laying of the cornerstone, and all went well, when the Cuthæans offered to help in the work. They were a bad lot of people, and Zerubbabel declined their help, and then the trouble began. The Cuthæans prejudiced the secretary of the treasury against Zerubbabel, so that the wages of the carpenters and masons could not be paid, and the heavy cedar timbers which had been dragged from Mount Lebanon to the Mediterranean and floated in rafts from Beirut to Joppa and were to be drawn by ox team from Joppa to Jerusalem had halted, and as a result of the work of these jealous Cuthæans for sixteen years the building of the temple was stopped. But after sixteen years Zerubbabel, the mighty soul, got a new call from God to go ahead with the temple building, and the angel of the Lord in substance said: "They have piled up obstacles in the way of Zerubbabel until they have become as a mountain, height above height, crag above crag, but it shall all be thundered down and made flat and smooth as the floor of a house. 'Who art thou, O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain.'"

Well, the Cuthæans are not all dead yet. They are busy in every neighborhood and every city and every Nation of every age, heaping obstacles in the way of the cause of God. They have piled up hindrances above hindrances until they have become a hill, and the hill has become a mountain, and the mountain has become an Alp, and there it stands, right in the way of all movements for the world's salvation. Some people are so discouraged about the height and breadth of this mountain in front of them that they have done nothing for sixteen years, and many of those who are at work trying to do something toward removing the mountain tell in such a way that I can see they have not much faith that the mountain of hindrances will ever be removed. They feel they must do their duty, but they feel all the time—I can hear it in their prayers and exhortations—that they are striking their pickaxes and shovels into the sides of the Rocky Mountains. If the good Lord will help me while I preach, I will give you the names of some of the high mountains which are really in the way and then show you that these mountains are to be prostrated, torn down, ground up, leveled, put out of sight forever. "Who art thou, O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain."

First, there is the mountain of prejudice, as long as a range of the Pyrenees. Prejudice against the Bible as a dull book, an inconsistent book, a cruel book, an unclean book, and in every way an unfit book. The most of them have never read it. They think the strata of the rocks contradict the account in Genesis. The poor souls do not know that the Mosaic account agrees exactly with the geological account. No violin or flute ever was in better accord. By crowbar and pickaxe and shovel and blasting powder the geologist goes down in the earth and says: "The first thing created in the furnishing of the earth was the plants." Moses says: "Aye, I told you that in the book of Genesis. 'The earth brought forth grass and herb, yielding seed after his kind and the tree yielding fruit.'" The geologist goes on digging in the earth and says: "The next thing in the furnishing of the earth was the making of the creatures of the sea." Moses says: "Aye, I told you that was next in the book of Genesis. 'God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creatures that have life, and God created great whales.'"

The geologist goes on digging and says, "The next thing in the furnishing of the earth was the creation of the cattle, and the reptiles and the beasts of the field." "Aye," says Moses. I told you that was next in the first chapter of Genesis, 'And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle and creeping things, and beasts of the earth after his kind.'" The geologist goes on digging in the earth and says, "The next creature was the human family." "Aye," says Moses. "I told you that was next in the book of Genesis, 'So God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him; male and female, created He them.'" Those prejudiced against the Bible do not know that the explorations in Egypt and Palestine and Syria are confirming the Scriptures—the same facts written on monuments and on the walls of exhumed cities as written in the Bible. The city of Pithom has been unburied, and its bricks are found to have been made without straw, exactly corresponding with the Bible story of the persecuted Hebrews. On terra cotta cylinder, recently brought up from thousands of years of burial, the capture of Babylon by Cyrus is told. On a Babylonian gem recently found are the figures of a tree, a man, a woman and a serpent, and the hands of the man and woman are stretched up toward the tree as to pluck the fruit. Thus the Bible story of the fall is confirmed.

In a museum at Constantinople you see a piece of the wall that once in the ancient temple of Jerusalem separated the court of the Gentiles and the court of the Israelites, to which Paul refers when he says of Christ, "He is our peace, Who hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us." On tablets recently discovered have been found the names of prominent men of the Bible spelled a little different, according to the demands of ancient language. "Adamu" for Adam, "Abrama" for Abraham, "Abiu" for Abel, and so on. Twenty-two feet underground has been found a seal inscribed with the words, "Haggai, son of Shebaniah," thousands of years ago cut, showing that the Prophet Haggai, who wrote a part of the Bible, was not a myth.

The royal engineers have found, eighty feet below the surface of the ground at Jerusalem, Phœnician pottery and hewn stones with inscriptions showing that they were furnished by Hiram, King of Tyre, just as the Bible says they were. The great names of Bible history, that many suppose are names of imaginary beings, are found cut into imperishable stones which have within a few years been rolled up from their entombment of ages, such as Sennacherib and Tiglath-Pileser. On the edge of a brazen step and on burned brick has been found the name of Nebuchadnezzar. Henry Rawlinson and Oppett and Hicks and Palestine exploration societies and Assyriologists and Egyptologists have rolled another Bible up from the depths of the earth, and lo! it corresponds exactly with our Bible, the rock Bible just like the printed Bible, inscriptions on cylinders and brickwork cut 3800 years before Christ testifying to the truth of what we read 1897 years after Christ. The story of the tower of Babel has been confirmed by the fact that recently at Babel an oblong pile of brick 110 feet high evidences the remains of a fallen tower. In the inspired book of Ezra we read of the great and noble Asnapper, a name that meant nothing especial until recently in a pried up Egyptian sculpture we have the story there told of him as a great hunter as well as a great warrior. What I say now is news to those prejudiced against the Bible. They are so far behind the times that they know not that the old book is being proved true by the prying eye of the antiquarian and the ringing hammer of the archæologist and the plunging hammer of the geologist. No more is infidelity characterized by its blasphemy than by its ignorance, but, oh! what a high mountain of prejudice against the Bible, against Christianity, against churches, against all evangelizing enterprises—a mountain that casts its long black shadows over this continent and over all continents! Geographers tell us that Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. Oh, no! The mountain of prejudice against Christianity is higher than the highest crags that dare the lightnings of heaven. Before Zerubbabel, can it ever become a plain?

Another mountain of hindrance is that of positive and outspoken immorals. There is the mountain of inebriacy. It is piled with kegs and demijohns and decanters and hogsheads, on which sit the victims of that traffic whose one business is to rob earth and heaven of the most generous and large hearted and splendid of the human race. If their business was to take only the mean and stingy and contemptible and useless, we would not say much against the work, for there are tens of thousands of men and women who are a nuisance to the world, and their obliteration from human society would be an advantage to all that is good. The removal of these moral deficits would not arouse in us much of a protest. But inobriety takes the best. The mountain of inebriacy stands in the way of the kingdom of God, and hundreds of thousands of men but for that hindrance would step right into the ranks of the Lord's host and march heavenward, each one taking a regiment with him. The mountain of inebriacy is not an ordinary mountain, but it is armed. It is a line of fortresses continually blazing away its destructive forces upon all our neighborhoods, towns and cities, their volleys of death poured down upon the homes and churches. Under this power more than 100,000 men and women are in this country every year imprisoned, and an army of 600,000 drunkards almost shake the earth with their staggering tread. It causes in this country 300 murders and 400 suicides a year. This mountain of inebriacy has not only assaulted the land, but bombarded the shipping of the sea, and some of the most appalling shipwrecks on Atlantic and Pacific coasts have been the result. What sank the steamer Bothsay Castle, on the way from Liverpool to Dublin, destroying 100 human lives? A drunken sea captain. What blew up the Ben Sherrod on the Mississippi and sent 150 to horrible death? A drunken crew. What drove on the breakers a steamer making its way from New York to Charleston and sent whole families on the way home from summer watering places to the merciless depths of the sea? A drunken sea captain. Gather up from the depths of the rivers and lakes and oceans the bones of those shipwrecked by intoxicated captains and crews, and you could build out of them a temple of horrors, all the pillars and altars and floors and ceilings fashioned of human skulls. Is it possible that such a mountain of inebriacy can ever be made a plain?

Yonder also is the mountain of crime, with its strata of fraud and malpractice and malfeasance and blackmail and burglary and piracy and embezzlement and libertinism and theft, all its heights manned with the desperadoes, the cutthroats, the pickpockets, the thimble riggers, the corsairs, the wreckers, the bandits, the tricksters, the forgers, the thugs, the garroters, the fire fiends, the dynamiters, the shoplifters, the kleptomaniacs, the pyromaniacs, the dipsomaniacs, the smugglers, the kidnapers, the Jack Sheppards, the Robert Macaires and the Macbeths of villainy. The crimes of the world! Am I not right in calling them, when piled up together, a mountain? But we cannot bring ourselves to appreciate great heights except by comparison. You think of Mount Washington as high, especially those of you who ascended as of old, on mule back, or more recently by rail train, to the Tip Top House. Oh, no! that is not high. For it is only about 6000 feet, whereas rising on this Western Hemisphere are Chimborazo, 21,000 feet high, and Mount Sahama, 23,000 feet high, and Mount Sarato, 24,800 feet high. But that is not the highest mountain on the Western Hemisphere. The highest mountain is the mountain of crime, and is it possible that this mountain, before our Zerubbabel, can ever be made a plain?

There is also the mountain of war, the most volcanic of all mountains—the Vesuvius which, not content, like the Vesuvius of Italy, with overwhelming two cities, Herculaneum and Pompeii, has covered with its fiery scoria thousands of cities, and would like to woelm all the cities of both hemispheres. Give this mountain full utterance, and it would cover up Washington and New York and London as easily as a householder, with his shovel at 10 o'clock at night, banks a grate fire with ashes. This mountain is a pile of fortresses, barricades and armories, the world's artillery heaped, wheels above wheels, columbia is above columbiads, seventy-four pounders above seventy-four pounders, wrecked Nations above wrecked Nations.

This mountain of war is not only loaded to cannonade the earth, but it is also a cemetery, holding the corpses of 34,000,000 slain in the wars of Alexander and Cyrus, 69,000,000 slain in Roman wars, 180,000,000 slain in war with Turks and Saracens and holding about 35,000,000,000 corpses, not million, but billion, which was the estimate made by Edmund Burke more than 100 years ago of those who had been destroyed by war, so that you would have to add more millions now. Twenty years ago a careful author estimated that about fourteen times the then population of the world had gone down in battle or in hospital after battle. Ah, this mountain of war is not like an ordinary mountain! It is like Kilauea, one of the Sandwich Islands, which holds the greatest volcano in all the earth, and concerning which I wrote from the Sandwich Islands a few years ago:

"What a hissing, bellowing, tumbling, soaring force is Kilauea! Lake of unquenchable fire; convolutions and paroxysms of flame; elements of nature in torture; torridity and turidity; congregation of dreads; molten horrors; sulphurous abysms; swirling mystery of all time; infinite turbulence; chimney of perdition; wallowing terrors; fifteen acres of threats; glooms insufferable and Dantesque; caldron stirred by the champion witch of pandemonium; campfire of the armies of Diabolus; wrath of the mountains in full bloom; shimmering incandescence; pyrotechnics of the planet; furnace blast of the ages; Kilauea!" But, my friends, mightier, higher, vaster, hotter, more raging, is the volcanic mountain of war. It has been blazing for hundreds of years and will keep on blazing until, until—but I dare not hazard a prophecy. Can it be that its fires will ever be put out? Can it be that its roar will ever be silenced? Can it be that before our Zerubbabel that blazing mountain will ever become a plain?

There is also the long range of mountains, longer than Appalachian range, longer than Caucasian range, longer than Sierra Nevada range—the piled up opposition of bad literature, bad homes, bad institutions, bad amusements, bad centuries, bad religions—Paganism, Hindooism, Buddhism, Mohammedanism and buttressed and enthroned godlessness, devoted to ambition and lust and hydra headed, argus eyed abomination, as it stands with lifted fist and mocking lips, challenging Jehovah upon the throne of the universe to strike if He dare. Oh, it is a great mountain, as my text declares. There is no use in denying it. The most authentic statistics declare it. The signs of the times prove it. All Christian workers realize it. It is a mountain. "The mountain can never be brought down," says worldly speculation. "The mountain can never be made a plain," says a small faith in the churches. Well, let us see. Let us look about for the implements we can lay our hands on. Let us count the number on our side who are willing to dig with a shovel or bore a tunnel or blast a rock. Let us see if there is any foreign help that will come in to re-enforce us. I do not want to make myself absurd by attempting an impossibility. If it is only one spade at the foot of Mount Blanc, if it is only one arm, capable of lifting but a few pounds, against a mountain that weighs 100,000,000 tons, let us quit before we make ourselves the travesty and caricature of the universe. If we are to undertake this job, first of all we must have a competent engineer, one who knows all about excavations, about embankments, about tunnels, about mountains. I know engineers who have carved up mountains, cut down mountains, removed mountains. I will do nothing unless I know who is to be our engineer. Zerubbabel led at the rebuilding of the ancient temple, and Matthew Henry, the greatest of commentators, declares that our Zerubbabel is the Lord Jesus Christ. The Zerubbabel of my text was only a type of the glorious and omnipotent Jesus, and as I look up into the face of this divine engineer and see it glow with all the splendors of the Godhead, and see that in His arm is the almightiness that flung out all the worlds that glitter in the midnight heavens, and that to lift the Himalayas would cost Him no more effort than for me to lift an ounce, my courage begins to rally, and my faith begins to mount, and my enthusiasm is all aflame, and the words of my text this moment just fit my lips and express the triumph of my soul, and I cry out: "Who art thou, O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain?"

I tell you the mountain is coming down. It is coming down rapidly. It will all come down. There are those who hear or read these words who will gaze upon its complete prostration, for what is the use of my keeping back any longer the full statement of the fact, which I have somewhat delayed through lawful sermonic strategy, the fact that the Lord God Almighty, in the full play of His omnipotence, will accomplish this supernal work. If God can build a mountain, I guess He can remove a mountain. After God has given full opportunity for the shovels He will come in with His thunderbolts. We have amplified the idea of the Lamb of God. I tell you now of the lion. Here is a thought that I have never seen projected, and yet it is the most cheering of all considerations and plainly Scriptural, the thought that as at the opening of the gospel dispensation in the Christly and Johannian and Pauline days the machinery of the natural world was brought into service, the shadow of eclipses and the agitation of earthquakes, tempests put to sleep under the voice of divine lullaby, iron bolts of prisons shoved back by invisible muscle, kindling of flame on heads of worshipers, by instantaneous pharmacy blasted vision given full eyesight, and the dead returned from the eternal world, mingling amid earthly scenes, so it will be again.

As I read my Bible, these supernaturals are to return. Again the eclipses, as at the destruction of Jerusalem, will put red wing under the moon and black wing under the sun, and the mountain will shake with ague of excitement and hospital cots be emptied as their patients bound into sudden health and the gospel of mercy emphasized by most tremendous spectacles. "And I beheld when he had opened the sixth seal, and, lo there was a great earthquake, and the sun became black as sackcloth of hair, and the moon became as blood * * * and every mountain and island were moved out of their places!" There you have it. The shovels now digging away at the mountains to be re-enforced by thunderbolts. The gospel is only partially successful because we preach it amid all placidities, the hearers having heard the invitation a thousand times before and expect to hear it a thousand times more, but in coming times to be preached amid pulverized rocks and stellar panics and shattered masonry of cemeteries, from which the pallid dead will spring into roseate life. I say then the gospel will be universally accepted. There is the programme. First the shovels, then the thunderbolts. Ours the shovels, God's the thunderbolts. The text, which before we uttered with something of trepidation, now we utter in laugh of triumph, "Who art thou, O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain."

Sometimes a general begins a battle before he is ready, because the enemy forces it on him. The general says: "The enemy are pushing us, and so I open battle. We are not sufficient to cope with them, but I hope the reserve forces will come up in time." The battle rages, and the general looks through his fieldglass at the troops, but ever and anon he sweeps his fieldglass backward and upward toward the hill to see if the reserve forces are coming. "Hard pushed are we," says the general. "I do wish those reenforcements would come up." After awhile the plumes of the advancing cavalry are seen tossing on the ridge of the hill, and then the flash of swords and then the long line of mounted troops, their horses in full gallop, and the general says: "All is well. Hold out, my men, a little longer. Let the sergeants ride along the lines and cheer the men and tell them re-enforcements are coming." And now the rumbling of the batteries and gun carriages is distinctly heard, and soon they are in line, and at the first roar of the newly-arrived artillery the enemy, a little while before so jubilant, fall back in wild retreat, their way strewn with canteens and knapsacks and ammunition, that the defeated may be unhindered in their flight.

That is just the way now. In this great battle against sin and crime and moral death the enemy seem too much for us. More grogshops than churches. More bad men than good men, and they come up with bravado and the force of great numbers. They have opened battle upon us before we are in our strength ready to meet them, and great are the discouragements. But stead by there! Hold on! Re-enforcements are coming! Through the glass of inspiration I look and see the flash of the sword of "Him who hath on His vesture and on His thigh a name written, King of Kings and Lord of Lords." All heaven is on our side and is coming to the rescue. I hear the rumbling of the King's artillery, louder than any thunder that ever shook the earth, and with every roll of the ponderous wheels our courage augments, and when these re-enforcements from heaven get into line with the forces of God already on earth all the armies of uprighteousness will see that their hour of doom has come and will waver and fall back and take flight and nothing be left of them save here and there, strewn by the wayside, an agnostic's pen, or a broken decanter, or a torn playbill of a debasing amusement, or a blasphemous paragraph, or a leper's scale, or a dragon's tooth, to show they ever existed. Let there be cheering all along the lines of Christian workers over the fact that what the shovels fail to do will be accomplished by the thunderbolts. "Who art thou, O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain."

The mountains look on Marathon,
And Marathon looks on the sea.
* * * * * *
Shrine of the mighty, can it be
That this is all remains of thee?

ELECTRICITY FOR THE MINES.

Machinery to Discourage Strikes by Discontented Workmen.

A scheme, having for its direct object the development and utilization of machinery to be adapted to the varying needs of a coal mine, and for its ultimate object the discouragement of strikes as a means of bettering conditions, has taken definite shape at Columbus, Ohio. A prominent Hocking Valley operator secured from the Secretary of State the blank forms and instructions necessary to the formation of a corporation for profit.

It was discussed that the scheme is to construct mammoth electrical plants in the valleys, with a central power house as an accessory, from which will be furnished power to operate machinery to be placed in the contiguous mines. The operators were aided to this solution by the determined stand taken by the miners at their recent convention, and the fact that numerous local strikes pending have seriously crippled the mining industry. If the scheme does not miscarry, central power houses will soon be erected in Jackson County, at Wellston, and Coalton, as experiments.

Among the advantages considered by the operators is that the lighting of mines by electricity will make fires practically impossible. About thirty mines will benefit from the experiment in Jackson County. Thousands of miners will be thrown out of employment.

The Poor Ride in Chaises.

A Wichita (Kan.) paper announced that there were 1000 rabbits ready for distribution to the poor at the express office, and within thirty minutes after the paper reached the street people were driving up in carriages asking for the rabbits.

Gotham's Wealth $2,166,485,000.

The total valuation of real and personal property in New York City, according to the assessment rolls just completed by the Tax Department, is approximated at $2,166,485,000.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Bread as a daily article of food is used by only about one-third of the 1,500,000,000 people that constitute the present population of the earth.

Farmers in northern Indiana are said to be killing their horses rather than keep them through the winter. They can buy new ones in the spring and save money on the transaction.

A novel course of college instruction is offered by the Louisiana University which in its "Audubon Sugar School" gives students practical and scientific tuition in sugar culture. The course extends over four years and has become popular with students from Cuba.

A famous French surgeon, Dr. Pean, was able the other day, with the aid of a Roentgen photograph, to save the life of a child which had swallowed a copper coin. The radiograph showed the exact location of the coin in the oesophagus, and the doctor forced it up by pressure till he could get at it with a pair of tweezers.

A new and unique feature of revival services, as usually conducted by the regular churches, has been introduced in connection with evangelistic meetings in Philadelphia. A large procession is formed of Christians and young people's and other benevolent societies, who march with banners and music through the streets, singing gospel hymns, thus attracting the attention of the people.

If the stories told of his wealth are true, Congressman Sprague, the new Representative from the Eleventh Massachusetts District, will be the richest member of the House. His wife is said to possess $25,000,000, and on her wedding day she gave "Charlie" a check for $1,000,000, a sum he has since greatly increased. Mr. Sprague was a young lawyer in Boston before his marriage.

According to a Paris journal a Frenchman has been trying to compel bees to make medicated honey. He keeps the bees under a glass and gives them only flowers that have the desired properties. Thus he obtains different kinds of honey, by which influenza, coughs and colds, indigestion, asthma, and many other ills are said to be readily reached. This story is told for what it is worth, but will probably not be given implicit credence without any further details.

Martin Dodge, the Ohio State Road Commissioner, is an enthusiast on the subject of steel roadways. He estimates that a double-track road, the tracks laid sixteen feet apart, and the space between the rails of each track filled in with broken stone, macadam size, would cost much less than a good macadam road, and the cost of a country one track road about half as much as the double track. He says that such a road would last much longer than a stone road, and that one horse will draw on a steel track twenty times as much as on a dirt road and five times as much as on macadam.

Minnesota's forestry act for the encouragement of tree-planting is working successfully. The State pays a bounty of $2.50 per acre planted with trees, limiting the amount to be paid to any one person to $25 annually for six consecutive years. The appropriation for 1896 was $20,000, and there were so many claimants that the bounty had to be scaled to $2.25 an acre. The general average of each claimant this year is five acres, and the total acreage planted during the year is 8,683. In one county 1,896 acres were planted, in another 817, and in a third 727. Thirty-two other counties report a lesser acreage, showing that bounty-encouraged tree culture is quite general throughout the state.

A Colorado man is thus quoted in "The Washington Post": "The ancient fight between the sheep men and cattle-growers of Colorado is never entirely pacified. It was on the point of breaking out when I left home, and it was rumored in Denver that the sheep men had shipped quite a stock of Springfield rifles into the country contiguous to Mecker. The cattlemen claim that sheep absolutely ruin the range, and that their herds cannot live upon it after sheep have once entered. The dispute sometimes takes the form of open war and both sides appeal to the arbitrament of repeating rifles. Sometimes a dead line is agreed upon, but one side or the other usually breaks the agreement, and then the trouble begins."

Not far behind France and England in the building of warships is Germany. The Government is already engaged in constructing three vessels at a cost of $6,000,000 each, and there is now pending in the reichstag a measure for the appropriation of $50,000,000 additional. But the most lavish expenditures for naval improvements are being made by Russia. The imperial government, aside from the gigantic railway enterprise in which it is now engaged, contemplates the expenditure of no less than $320,000,000 within the next seven years. Some of this money has already been appropriated and several vessels are now in process of construction. From these figures, the Atlanta Journal concludes it is very evident that the world is not yet under the dominion of the olive branch.

W. H. Campbell, a prominent soil culturist, of Sioux City, has been in Omaha, on business connected with his profession, and has just signed an important contract with the Burlington road. Mr. Campbell has been experimenting for the last three years on a process for turning the arid belt of lands in Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas and the Dakotas into crop producing districts. The experiments have been of such a successful nature that he has also induced the Northern Pacific, the Soo Line, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and the St. Paul roads to enter into the scheme. Starting in this spring the roads have agreed to each establish five experimental stations in places which may be designated by themselves, and men acquainted with Mr. Campbell's peculiar methods will be placed in charge of them. The farms will consist of forty-acre tracts, and the products raised will consist of corn, oats, wheat, rye, and all varieties of vegetable.

The Jesse James boys have been outdone. The day is past when the daring desperado and his gang ride into sleeping towns on their wild horses and carry away all of the negotiable property in sight. According to a yarn spun by an enterprising Western journalist, the robbers accomplish their coups in a matter of fact and up to date manner. It is the bicycle they now employ to assist them in plundering. The story runs that a wild-eyed man rode swiftly up the central avenue, leaped from his wheel, robbed the bank of its $380, and sped away before he could be apprehended. This is enterprising, and no mistake. The bold men of the West who are not up to the times still cling to their horses, and a lynching bee is sure to follow. The bicycle robber is new. He will thrive for a time until every hamlet in the West has its corps of swift deputies astride of bicycles. To what use cannot the wheel be adapted?

Several reports recently sent to the state department by United States consuls have dealt with the growing inroads which Germany is making upon British commerce. German manufacturers in various lines have in the past two or three years shown great ingenuity and enterprise in the manufacture and pushing of goods in which England has hitherto had the command of the markets in Europe and elsewhere. The exports of German manufactures have increased a great deal faster than those of the English manufacturers. This fact and the perceptible loss of their trade in many neutral markets has created no small alarm in British trade circles. Mr. John Morley, in a recent address to a London technological school, spoke of this matter in a very frank and impressive way. He started out by saying that German trade competition had given a practical turn to the discussion of educational problems in England. He attributed the advance of German manufactures and the rapid extension of German trade to the superior technical education of the Germans.

Someone has observed that most of the great international conflicts of the future will take place on the sea. In keeping with this idea there is a marked activity at present in the construction of battleships; nor is this activity confined to the few great naval powers of the globe. Even the weaker nations are beginning to expend large sums of money in the equipment of naval fleets, while the stronger ones are constantly making appropriations for the purchase of new ironclads. Only a few days ago the French war minister asked from the government a special appropriation of $17,000,000 for naval improvements during the next twelve months. Already the enormous sum of $46,000,000 has been expended during the year, and fourteen battleships have been added to the strength of the French navy. If the recommendation of the war minister is adopted, France will soon have one of the strongest fleets on the globe. Great Britain is now engaged in building thirteen war vessels, thirty-one cruisers and forty-eight torpedo boats. Since the beginning of the year she has expended no less than $106,000,000. While the British Navy ranks first among European fleets the ambition of England is to surpass the combined strength of Russia and France.

After a Fire Remember

That in a serious burn, as soon as the fire is extinguished, the clothing must be removed.

That if not already thoroughly wet, the injured part should be drenched with water and the clothes cut away.

That in case of fire and severe burns, much can be done to relieve the sufferer before the arrival of a physician.

That everything must be sacrificed to getting them off without pulling, as the slightest dragging may bring the skin, too.

That if patches of clothing adhere and will not drop off they must be allowed to remain for a time.

That cloths should be dipped in a thick solution of common baking soda in water and laid over the burned surface, bandaging them over lightly to keep them in place.

That as soon as a dry spot appears on this dressing it must be wet with the soda and water by squeezing some on it, and there will be no smarting while it is saturated and the air is excluded.

That if a rubber sheet is not at hand, a piece of thin oilcloth, a gossamer cloak or any water-proof article should be spread on the bed, with a blanket over it, to receive the sufferer.—Chicago Record.

An Octopus Plant.

It is reported that Mr. Dunstan, a naturalist, has discovered a carnivorous plant of a dangerous character on the shores of Lake Icaragua, in Central America. The Indians call the plant "The Devil's Noose," and it is described as a veritable "land octopus." Its branches are black, flexible and leafless, but covered with suckers, and a sticky gum emitting a fetid odor. A dog belonging to Mr. Dunstan was caught by the branches and fairly "limed" like a bird, so that it could not escape without the help of its master.

A OCEAN DRUMMER.

Strange Musical Sounds Made By a Fish Off the Jersey Coast.

Some years ago, says the Chicago Record, an American naturalist undertook to investigate some of the popular beliefs of the day, the current stories of wonders in nature on the high seas and on land. He had been making a list for years and among them were the following:

Do snakes swallow their young?
Do flying fish really fly?
Is there a sea serpent?
What animal gives rise to the mermaid stories?
Do drum fishes drum?

The result of his investigations was interesting. He found hundreds of people who were willing to take an affidavit that they had seen snakes swallow their young, many a sailor who believed that they had seen a sea serpent, and a few who were positive that mermaids lived in far Cathay. Finally, when he reached the drummer, he took out a letter, which he had received from a New Jersey fisherman, which read somewhat as follows:

"I won't make the statement that the fish referred to drum, but whenever they are about we hear a noise we call drumming. The best way to test it is to come down to the drumming concert and listen to it."

This was considered good advice, and one day the naturalist packed his bag and sped away from Washington down to the Jersey coast. Having written before hand that he was going, the fisherman met him at the little station and drove him three or four miles to an inlet where he made his home. The little white cottage was sheltered by a big dune that faced a little bay where floated several boats containing the appliances of the fisherman, who not only caught fish for the New York market in long fencelike nets, but was an oysterman as well.

The day following they went out upon the banks, and the naturalist learned that the drum fish which he had come so far to see and hear, far from being a welcome guest to the coast, was considered an enemy by the fishermen. The fish came in in schools and preyed upon the oyster beds, its pavement-lined mouth being admirably adapted for crushing oysters. In a day or two a single school had been known to destroy 7,000 barrels of oysters in this very bay, and one man lost $10,000 by them. The following year he covered the oyster beds with pieces of shining tin which frightened away the fish. The drum fish do not always kill to eat, but swarm over an oyster bed, cracking the shells in apparently wanton amusement, leaving the rejected portions to be eated by crabs and other fishes. The fisherman said that the drums were drumming, that he heard them almost every day.

"Hear that?" he exclaimed suddenly, stopping rowing and assuming a listening attitude. His companion listened and heard arising from the ocean in mysterious cadence a strange sound not unmusical, at first indistinct, then rapidly increasing until it resembled the muffled beating of a drum, dying away to be heard again farther off.

Lines were thrown over, and soon what proved to be a forty-pound drum fish was fighting for its life, and by a series of experiments the naturalist demonstrated that the drum fish was a musician, and that the sounds that in puzzled so many and alarmed not a few superstitious seamen really came from the fish. At one time a single note continuously repeated would be heard; then another, repeated again and again; then what appeared to be a rich volume of sounds would rise like the long roll of some ghostly drum corps, a sound that could easily startle a superstitious sailor. Indeed, according to the fisherman, some of the old men along shore when the drum played had a very weird explanation. They referred to the fact that many years ago an English man-of-war loaded with troops went ashore there, and while the ship was breaking up the men gathered on deck, as brave men would, and played the national air on drum and fife, and just before the ship broke in two the drummers beat the long roll, which was their requiem. Now when the sea is high and a storm is coming these old men will bid the thoughtless and young to listen when on the water to the long roll of the old drum corps.

But the real drummer is a fish, and the drum that can be heard somewhere on the New Jersey coast almost any day comes from the great schools of drum fish that are coming in from the deep sea to deposit their eggs and to feed. The drumming is undoubtedly a part of their language, and is believed to be the call of the drum fish to its mate. The peculiar sounds have been investigated and studied by a French naturalist, M. Drefole, who finds that they are produced by the action of the air bladder.

Alaska's Capital.

Very few people, probably, even think of Sitka as an ancient town, and yet it is 151 years since the first white residents of Alaska settled there. They were Russian hunters, who arrived four years after Vitus Behring took possession of all that part of America in the Russian Czar's name.

The hunters ruled themselves and a few Indians until 1739, when some Muscovite nobles formed a company on the same lines as those followed by the Hudson Bay Company, and were intrusted with control of as much of the region as they chose to claim. Their local representative was a Gen. Baranoff, who governed the land and all its people for thirty years. He exercised the power of life and death over his subjects, or slaves, rather, and was a drunken ruffian of considerable shrewdness and ability.

Badly Hipped.

It is hardly a compliment to say that anyone is "hipped," but anyone is pretty badly hipped who suffers with sciatica. It is in the hip that the excruciating pain takes hold and tortures. It is just there where St. Jacobs Oil, with its soothing penetration, has done some of its most remarkable work of cure. Those who suffer thus, therefore, need not despair of cure when this great remedy for pain can be had so readily, and as it is known as a sure cure, be sure to get it and insure speedy and perfect riddance of the intense misery. There are cases of confirmed crippling from this malady which this great remedy has effectually cured and restored the sufferer to a sound condition.

A fool finally hangs himself, if given enough rope, but he makes a lot of trouble for others before he does it.

How many fathers and mothers make religion such a cruel thing that their children hate it.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. 10c.

The man who would be wise, must sit at the feet of those who are wise.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

The hotter the fire, the sooner the enemy will be out of ammunition.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

We have done too little, when we have not done our prayerful best.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Self-righteousness never has any mercy on itself or anybody else.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

We will always find good, when we look for it with a good heart.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The man who controls himself, may hope to reform other men.

WHEN Bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

Some people look happiest when they have bad news to tell.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—REV. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, 1894.

If there is good in us, it will bring out good in others.

Tried

And true is the verdict of the people regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla. Catarrh, scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervous troubles yield to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

Potatoes,

Tomatoes, Melons, Cabbage, Turnips, Lettuce, Peas, Beets, Onions, and all Vegetables, remove large quantities of Potash from the soil. Supply

Potash

in liberal quantities by the use of fertilizers containing **not less than 10% actual Potash.** Better and more profitable yields are sure to follow.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Felons.

Felons occur most frequently on the last joint of the fingers or thumb of the right hand. They are localized acute inflammations, resulting from the presence beneath the skin of certain poisonous organisms which have gained admission through a wound. This wound is very likely a scratch or a prick so slight and insignificant that one cannot remember having received it.

The first thing that attracts one's attention is a small reddened and swollen spot, which is painful when touched. In the beginning the inflammation is just beneath the skin, but if not interfered with it frequently works its way deep down below the surface, and burrows along the bone or tendons of the finger.

The superficial felon is the less painful. This is located, as a rule, around and under the finger-nail. It may appear on one or more fingers at the same time or in succession, particularly if the bodily system is debilitated. The inflammation may be slight and subside quickly, but frequently it is more or less severe and results in the formation of a small abscess.

In the case of enfeebled persons the inflammation may cause considerable swelling and intense pain, and result in the loss of a part or the whole of the finger nail.

The deep felon usually starts on the under side of the finger. Within a day or two the finger becomes painful, tense, hot and throbbing. The pain and tension rapidly increase—especially when the hand hangs at the side—and the suffering continues without abatement until an abscess has gathered and its contents have discharged through an opening in the skin.

For a superficial felon nothing is usually required but rest of the affected part, and a cold application. If an abscess has formed, however, hot applications should be applied and the pus completely removed. The application of the tincture of iodine, carbolic acid, or a blister affords little or no relief.

In the deep variety of felon the formation of an abscess is almost certain, and therefore hot applications or poultices should be employed from the beginning.

If at the end of two or three days there is no marked relief the abscess should be opened. The incision should be deep enough to insure the complete evacuation of the contents of the abscess. Immediate relief from all suffering follows the emptying of the abscess, and the wound quickly heals if care is taken to keep it absolutely clean.—Youth's Companion.

The Colorado Desert.

The most famous of waste places in America, the Colorado Desert, is popularly regarded as an empire of hopeless sterility, the silence of which will never be broken by the voices of men. But the great desert is the life work of the Colorado river. The scientific men of the University of Arizona have analyzed these waters, and found that the actual commercial value of the fertilizing matter which would be deposited upon each acre by irrigation amounts, in the course of a year, to $9.07. What, then, is the potential value of the land which this river has created in centuries? The products of the region include oranges and the dates of commerce. The place is more like Syria than any other part of the United States, and the daring imaginations may readily conceive that here a new Damascus will arise, more beautiful than that of old.

With the occupation of the Colorado Desert, and of the great peninsula which adjoins it, a powerful impulse will be given to agriculture, mining and commerce in a vast region now little peopled. One of the inevitable consequences will be the rise of San Diego to the proportions of a large city—probably the largest in the southern part of the coast.—"Our Great Pacific Commonwealth," by William E. Smythe, in the December Century.

Barbarous Practices in England.

That the barbarous practice of immersing noisy women in ponds or streams was in full swing at the close of the seventeenth century is evident from the "Chamberlain's Roll" for the city of London, issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The ducking stool provided, with the new chair for it, and the apparatus bought for branding felons in the face are the most outrageous entries.

To Train British Soldiers.

Arrangements for the training of British infantry next winter are to be on a more elaborate scale than usual, and especial prominence is to be given to long-distance marching.

Sweetness and Light.

Put a pill in the pulpit if you want practical preaching for the physical man; then put the pill in the pillory if it does not practise what it preaches. There's a whole gospel in Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills; a "gospel of sweetness and light." People used to value their physic, as they did their religion,—by its bitterness. The more bitter the dose the better the doctor. We've got over that. We take "sugar in ours"—gospel or physic—now-a-days. It's possible to please and to purge at the same time. There may be power in a pleasant pill. That is the gospel of

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

JOKER'S BUDGET.

Jests and Yarns Funny Men of the Press.

ACCOUNTED FOR.

"Spinaway rides his bicycle without much exertion, doesn't he?"

"Yes but, then, Spinaway, you know, always was an easy-going fellow."

NOT IN STOCK.

Wild-eyed Customer—"Have you any goods made of sole leather or boiler iron?"

Clothing Merchant—"No, sir, we don't keep boys' clothing."

HE KNEW.

Papa "How are you getting on in arithmetic Russell? Come now, tell me. If there are two little boys and another comes up, what does that make?"

Russell (quickly) "A quarrel."

A HINT NOT TAKEN

She—What a beautiful day for a drive.

He—Yes, it's too bad your father hadn't a horse.

HIS HANDIWORK.

She—What charming teeth Mrs. Highsea has!

He—You flatter me madam.

She—Oh pardon, you are her husband?

He—Oh, no, only her dentist.

OUR BEAUTIFUL LANGUAGE.

This is a great country.

Yes, with a great language. I heard one man say to another that the only way to make him dry up was to soak him.

OLD STYLE AND NEW.

Teacher—"What is that letter?"

Pupil—"I don't know."

Teacher—"What is it that makes honey?"

Small Boy (son of a manufacturer)—"Glucose."

AND THEN HE WENT.

"That goes without saying," says young Mr. Vaughn. (The roosters already were crowing.)

"What bothers me mostly" said Kate, with a yawn, "is something that says without going."

A MISANTHROPE.

Tommy—Pop, what is a misanthrope?

Tommy's Pop—A misanthrope, my boy, is a man who thinks life isn't worth living and who kicks like a steer when he has to die.

HARDSHIPS OF TALENT.

Boggs's Old Friend—Great heavens, man Do I find you reduced to playing a cornet on the street corner to make a living?

Boggs—I ain't doing this to make a living. My wife won't let me practise in the house.

THE TOURIST'S TRADE MARK.

Biffers—"Hello, Whiffers, what's the matter? You have a strangely unsteady gait. Been sick?"

Whiffers (with disgust and indignation)—"See here, you landlubber, you don't you know sea legs when you see 'em? I've been to Europe, of course."

SYMPATHETIC.

Mrs. Brown (in an awed whisper)—Sh-h! I hear a burglar in the pantry. I believe he is going to steal the cake I cooked to-day.

Mr. Brown (sleepily)—Poor chap! He may have a family, too.

ANOTHER QUESTION.

"Pop," said Willie, "why is it called a gymnasium?"

"Why? Why, because that's its name—ah

"Yes, I know that," said Willie, "but why didn't they call it a Tomnasium or a Bobnasium, eh?"

OBLIGING HIM.

"I am sorry that Miss Bankum is out. You won't forget to mention that I called?"

"No, indade, sor. O'll run roight up an' tell her now."

HE SAW TWO.

First Scotch Worthy (who is not quite sure that he is in a fit condition to face his wife)—Say John, you stanna still there and tell me hoo I get on.

Second Ditto—Oh, you're doin' fine, but who's that wi' ye?

A ROYAL AMBITION.

Seeker—I wonder why it is that the male cyclist always follows in the wake of his female companion?

Sageman—It is the prompting of a royal ambition he feels that he may become a successor to the throwm.

THEY ARE COMING

Speculative boarder—And now that horseless carriages are an assured fact, I wonder what will come next.

Philosophical boarder—Let us hope that we shall have dogless sausages, hairless butter, soundless pianos, voiceless elocutionists and acheless backs.

Preserving Meat by Electricity.

The principle of cataphoresis, or the driving of foreign substances into animal tissue by means of electric currents, has been adopted, says the Boston Journal of Commerce, with great success in both medical and dental work. In these capacities it is employed principally in conjunction with cocaine or some other anaesthetic for the purpose of rendering the flesh or the tooth to be operated upon insensible to pain. The benumbing solution is forced into the tissue, and even into the obdurate sensitive dentine of the tooth, until no sensation whatever is possible for the time being in the region under treatment. A provision merchant of Rio Janiero has suggested an application of this method to the preparation of meat. He immerses the meat to be preserved in a 30 per cent solution of common salt, and passes through the whole a continuous current of electricity. In from ten to twelve hours the salting is said to be complete and the meat taken out of the bath and hung up to dry. Good results were obtained in working a bath of 3000 liters of lime, in which 1000 kilos of meat were immersed; a current of 100 amperes at an electromotive force of eight volts was used in this bath. The electrodes must be of platinum, since if other materials, such as zinc or iron, were used, the metal salts formed would be injurious.

In Germany the census is taken every five years.

SENT FROM SEARSPORT.

Miss S. Mollie Percy, the Well-Known Searsport Dressmaker, Gives Her Experience of Her Life-long Suffering and Cure.

From the Commercial, Bangor, Maine.

The following communication has just been received from Miss S. Mollie Percy, of Searsport, Maine, where she is well and favorably known:

"I was a sufferer from constant headache all my life, frequently accompanied with nausea and sick stomach, especially before and during severe attacks. I am now thirty years old, and as far back as I can remember I was never free from these depressing and distressing attacks, and did not know what it was to feel well, until last winter, when, having seen so much written and heard so much spoken about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I made up my mind to see if they would do me any good. I therefore bought some of them and began to take them according to directions.

"I soon began to experience relief, and have improved ever since. I am still taking them, and shall continue so to do until I am free of the slightest symptom of my old enemy. I am a firm believer in the efficacy of Pink Pills, and I shall never be without them as they have done me so much good.

"I have recommended these pills to others, among them C. G. Coburn, who is ill of heart trouble.

(Signed) "S. M. PERCY."

Witness: MRS. J. E. NICHOLS.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. They are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.

YOUNG lions are often very lean.

Getting the big head, shrinks the heart.

There is no suffering like the crucifixion of love.

Nothing is so destructible as the peace of Christ.

The fears we borrow are the hardest to drive away.

Whenever the flesh is on the throne, the devil is king.

Unless you want to be poor, don't try to keep all you get.

The man will always be busy who truly follows Christ.

The devil has no better helper than a harmless looking lie.

It is harder to dine with some men than it is to fast alone.

We are rich, not in what we have, but in what we cannot lose.

Is there anything the devil can't make out of an envious man?

Live to do good, and you will never tire of your employment.

When you pray for a revival, don't go to church with a long face.

The more men disappoint us, the more we should have faith in God.

When a little man is lifted up, everybody finds out that he is little.

The man who thinks he knows others, is a great stranger to himself.

The man who would be considered wise often turns out to be otherwise.

Do away with a personal devil, and there is no need of a personal Christ.

It is a mistake to call anything success that is not according to God's plan.

If you knew that to-morrow would be your last day, how would you spend this?

There are some very important lessons which can only be learned from a mistake.

It is doubtful if there is any man who has not at some time in his life been a hypocrite.

The man who has lived only for himself has wasted his time and robbed the world.

There can be no true and abiding comfort and peace that is not rooted and grounded in faith.

The man who has never used his eyes to consider the mercies of God, has used them to small purpose.

Turning a mad dog loose is a trifling thing, compared to what the devil can do with a gossiping tongue.

In the very same breath with which Jesus said, "Let not your heart be troubled," he also said, "Believe."

The man who refuses to walk in the light as God gives it, has only himself to blame for what happens in the dark.

Do good as often as you have opportunity, and the Lord will see to it that your time and talents are well employed.

There was weeping at the grave of Lazarus, but everybody threw a stone at the place where Absalom was buried.

The business of fault-finding would soon come to an end, if every fault-finder could only be well introduced to himself.

Money is one of the levers that moves the world, and it always moves it in the right direction when a godly man controls it.

The devil has a good grip on the man or woman who never thinks of attending church, no matter whether they live in Fifth avenue or the slums.

While the devil's messengers were telling Job everything had been lost, the Lord's messengers were on the way to say that his gain had been a hundred per cent.

In 1884 550,000,000 pounds of coffee were imported into this country. In the same year 93,000,000 pounds of tea were brought from the East.

Beauty of the Creole Women.

"As you see his face," writes Ruth McEnery Stuart in an article on the Creoles, "A People Who Live Amid Romance," in the Ladies' Home Journal, "you will know that he (the Creole husband or father) realizes that no flower upon the lily-covered altar is half so fair or so fit for the temple's perfect adorning as his blooming wife and budding daughters, who sit in line beside him. If he does not think these things he is a dullard—or, maybe, only half-Creole. Perhaps his mother was an American, or Scotch. And then—? Perhaps he would not think them because they might not be true. They would be other things, other things just as fine and good, no doubt—they might even have rare beauty of a different type—but the Creole woman is a flower. She is a magnolia or a jasmine—occasionally, a camellia—or, especially when there is a good warm drop of Spanish blood in her veins, she is a red, red rose—a rose too sweet to pass untouched but for her perfect dignity and a piquant hauteur that is as protective as any thorn upon a rose's stem.

"Properly speaking, or rather, narrowly speaking, the Creole is an American, born of French or Spanish parents, or of both, and, strictly, both parents should themselves be foreign-born, but the Creole is often only the great-great-grandson of a Creole, and some of their families of purest blood could not reach the mother country without going back through three or four American-born generations."

Sleepless Fish and Insects.

The experts in the different branches of the sciences are now pretty well agreed that there are several species of fish, reptiles and insects which never sleep during their stay in this world. Among the fish it is now positively known that the pike, the salmon and the goldfish never sleep at all. Also that there are several others of the fish family that never sleep more than a few minutes during a month, and which take no rest whatever during the breeding season. There are dozens of species of flies (mostly tropical) which never indulge in slumber, and from three to five species of serpents on each of the continents which the naturalists have never yet been able to catch napping.

Some years ago a theory founded on the observations of Leuwenhoek, Sir John Lubbock and others was to the effect that the ant is another of the insects that are never caught asleep. At that time (1874) the result of these observations excited considerable comment, and it was declared to be "the only exception known in the animal world to the general rule that sleep is a necessary consequence of labor." More extended observations, however, have proven that there are several exceptions to the general rule of periodical slumber in the animal creation.—St. Louis Republic.

Where the Will-o'-the-Wisp Is Seen.

The American who would tell the west European that he had never seen a Juch o' Lautern, or will-o'-the-wisp, would not be believed. In Ireland, Normandy and Schleswig-Holstein the ignus fatuus is so frequent a phenomenon that it is known to old and young by dozens of familiar names, and even further south, in the French lands and on the lower Danube, there are districts where it is almost impossible to cross a swamp after the sunset of a rainy day without seeing a score of fenfires, as they are called, skipping about in various directions.

She—Isn't it wonderful to think of the achievements of science? So many things have been brought within the reach of the masses. He—Yes, indeed! Some years ago golden hair was the boast of a favored few, now, anybody can have it that wants it.—Puck.

OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

DRU 4

WOMAN'S POWER.

IT SHAPES THE DESTINIES OF MEN AND NATIONS.

Where Men Are at a Disadvantage, and "Only a Woman Can Understand a Woman's Ills."

Woman's beauty, love and devotion, rule the world. Grand women; strong mentally, morally and physically, whose ambition and magnetic influence urge men to deeds of grandeur and heroism. Such women are all-powerful. Weakly, sickly, ailing women have little ambition; their own troubles occupy their thoughts, and their one object is to get well.

They have no confidence in themselves, and only too often lose faith in their physicians.

All irregularities, whites, bearing-down pains, nervousness, headache, backache, "blues," distaste for society, sounds in ears, palpitation, emaciation, heavy eyes, "all gone" feeling, dread of impending evil, sleeplessness, etc., should at once be removed and vigorous health assured.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has for twenty years saved women from all this. Hear this woman speak:—

"I wish to publish what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash have done for me. I had falling of the womb and leucorrhœa, and they have cured me of both. I am a well woman. I suffered dreadfully with such dragging pains in the lower part of the back and extending around the body, irritation of the bladder, pain when walking and painful menstruation; I weakened terribly. I had been treated by three doctors without much help, and it only took five bottles of your Compound and three packages of Sanative Wash to cure me. I can recommend them to all women suffering with complaints like these."—MRS. VANNATTA, 3827 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

R·I·P·A·N·S

Packed Without Glass.
TEN FOR FIVE CENTS.

This special form of Ripans Tabules is prepared from the original prescription, but more economically put up for the purpose of meeting the universal modern demand for a low price.

DIRECTIONS.—Take one at meal or bed time or whenever you feel poorly. Swallow it whole, with or without a mouthful of water. They cure all stomach troubles; banish pain; induce sleep; prolong life. An invaluable tonic best Spring Medicine. No matter what the matter, one will do you good. One gives relief—a cure will result if directions are followed.

The five-cent packages are not yet to be had of all dealers, although it is probable that almost any druggist will obtain a supply when requested by a customer; 48 do not; but in any case a single carton, containing ten tabules, will be sent, postage paid, to any address for five cents in stamps, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Until the goods are thoroughly introduced to the trade, agents and peddlers will be supplied on a price which will allow them a 100 per cent margin of profit, viz.: 1 dozen cartons (10 cents) by mail (5 cents), 12 dozen (144 cartons) for $1.20—by mail for $1.92, 6 gross (720 cartons) for $6.00, 25 gross (3,000 cartons) for $20.00. Cash with the order in every case, and freight or express charges at the buyer's cost.

REVOLVER FREE, WATCH FREE

136 other articles. Cost nothing. Read our offer

Every person who cuts this out and sends to us, naming express office, will be entitled to 1 automatic, double action, 5 A W shot 22 or 32 cal. nickel finished revolver. 1 solid silver 3 piece Tea Spoon, worth $1 per piece; 1 set Cuff Buttons, gold plated; 1 Watch Charm worth $1.50, diamond solid gold Scarf Pin, 1 set Collar Buttons, 100 Envelopes, 1 doz. high grade Lead Pencils, 1 Lead Pencil Sharpener, 1 Pocket Memorandum and 1 Pearl Button Hole Lougeon. All we ask, in order to introduce our cigars, is that you allow us to send to your home package 60 of our finest 5c. Cigars, which are 10c. Tell conversations allowed. Remember, you only pay $4.95 and express for the cigars, and the 150 articles named above are free. If you don't consider it the most wonderful offer you ever saw, don't buy from us. Address WINSTON MFG. CO., Winston, N. C.

$3,400.00 CASH AND PRIZES GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH FOR Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS

As follows:

4 First Prizes, each of $100 Cash	-	$ 400.00
20 Second " " " $100 PIERCE SPECIAL Bicycles		2,000.00
40 Third " " " $ 25 Gold Watches	-	1,000.00
Cash and Prizes given each month	- -	$3,400.00
		12
Total given during 12 mos. 1897,		$40,800.00

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to save as many SUNLIGHT SOAP Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper, that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent, postage fully paid, enclosed with a sheet of paper stating Competitor's full name and address and the number of Coupons sent in, to Lever Bros., Ltd., New York, marked on outside Wrapper (top left hand corner) with NUMBER of the DISTRICT Competitor lives in.

No. of District	NAME OF DISTRICT.
1	New York City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands, New Jersey.
2	New York State (outside of N. Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands).
3	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia.
4	The New England States.

The Bicycles are the celebrated Pierce Special, 1897 Pattern, made by Geo. N. Pierce & Co., of Buffalo, Boston and New York. Fitted with Hartford Tires, First Class Nickle Lamps, New Departure Bell, Standard Cyclometer, and Heat Lace Saddle.

RULES.

1. Every month during 1897 in each of the 4 districts prizes will be awarded as follows:

The 1 Competitor who sends in the Largest Number of coupons from the district in which he or she resides will receive $100 Cash.

The 5 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside will Each receive as winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Pierce Special bicycle, price $100 each.

The 10 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside will Each receive as winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Gold Watch, price $25.

2. The Competitions will Close the Last Day of Each Month during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealers' stock will be disqualified. Employees of Lever Brothers, Ltd., and their families, are debarred from competing.

4. A printed list of Winners in Competitor's district will be forwarded to Competitors in about 21 days after each competition closes.

5. Lever Brothers, Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Ltd., as final.

LEVER BROS., Ltd., New York.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Canada, or New York.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 28.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Thirteenth

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale.

Saturday, Jan. 9, 1897,

To Saturday, Jan. 30, inclusive.

CHINA ANNEX--SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Dress Goods—Bargain Counter, front aisle,—Novelties and Staples—go to U at a loss to us.

Remnants from the rush and crush of past 2 months go at funny prices.

The Shoe stock needs pruning—U get the benefit.

Stop, think! We can't tell U enough to even give U an idea. But U can stick a pin here—The Racket is the store that leads in Bellefonte.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

CLEARING SALE

Still in Force.

Bargains in Every Department.

All are surprised at our great reductions on Woolen Underwear, Flannels, Canton Flannels, etc.

We have two lots of Children's Underwear, odd sizes and assorted qurlities, all put at one price. Lot No. 1, 10c. Lot No. 2, 20c.

These prices are about one-half former price.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. Bellefonte.

Should Make a Contest.

At the fall election Jesse Cleaver, Republican, of Unionville, was elected county surveyor over J. H. Wetzel, Democrat, of Bellefonte, by a small majority. Mr. Cleaver received his certificate of election and was duly qualified. Since then it has developed that no election should have been held for this office until next year, the term of the present incumbent, J. H. Reifsnyder of Millheim, not having yet expired.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

John D. Shadle, Benner, and Agnes Shipley, Union.

John D. McKinney, Philipsburg, and Veneeda Stuller, Chester Hill.

Wm. Keeler, and Julia A. Houtz Bellefonte.

Albert B. Kerns, and Clara L. Stover, Penn twp.

John A. Williams, Lemont, and Henrietta Johnsonbaugh, Houserville.

John Estright, Boggs, and Edith M. Miller, Milesburg.

Lesher H. Moyer and Annie M. Waite, Penn Hall.

For Sale.

The Harpster property now occupied by D. J. Meyer, will be offered at private sale. It is desirably located, and has good dwelling house, stable, and other necessary outbuildings, along with a large building now occupied by A. J. Reesman's stove and tin store. The property will be offered at a bargain. Address

JOHN S. HARPSTER,
tf 123 Stephenson St., Freeport, Ill.

Recent Mifflin Co. Deaths.

At Yeagertown, Henry Albright, aged 77 years.

In Lewistown, suddenly, the wife of Wm. H. Felix, aged 54 years.

In Lewistown, Wm. H. Krepps, aged 36 years.

In Lewistown, the wife of James Maben, aged 61 years.

In Union tp., Juniata May, daughter of S. Russell Peters, aged 19 years.

In Allensville, F. M. Phillips, aged 43 years, 5 m.

Farm for Rent.

Farm, 75 acres, 35 clear balance timber, good house and barn, outbuildings, fruit and water, all in excellent condition, ¾ mile east of Penn Cave. Rented for money or on shares.

4t HENRY EMERICK.

—Get your sale bills at the REPORTER office.

NOMINATIONS MADE.

Tickets Put Up by Both Parties for Local Government.

The Democrats held their caucus last Saturday evening in the hall above Kreamer & Son's store. There was a big turn-out and about fifty were present to aid in making the ticket, along with a few spectators.

There was great difficulty in securing men to allow their names to be used for the bulk of the offices, and there were more objections and declinings than have been customary before. The peculiar state of political affairs in the boro prevents many good men from allowing themselves to be used for slaughtering purposes, and if the condition continues and the Democrats do not wipe out the disturbing element who are working only in the interests of the Republicans, there will not be a party here any more. At elections for several years, good men have been nominated at the caucus, receiving a very large vote and then at the polls have been cut by those who put them in nomination. This is why nearly every one declines to serve on the local ticket.

The ticket nominated was: Chief Burgess, John Krumbine; Judge of Election, Wm. McClenahan; Inspector, Lyman L. Smith; Town Council, 3 years, Frank Bradford, M. F. Richard; 1 year, M. L. Emerick; School Directors, John T. Lee, Dr. Alexander; Tax Collector, W. A. Sandoe; Auditors, 3 years, Frank Foreman, 1 year, Wagner Geiss; High Constable, Wm. H. Runkle, Jr.; Treasurer, H. W. Kreamer; Overseer Poor, Geo. Rowe.

The Republicans held their caucus on Monday evening and put up a full ticket for once. They also had great difficulty in securing the consent of voters to allow themselves to be put up for a public work. Their ticket as nominated is as follows:

Burgess, B. D. Brisbin; Judge of Election, W. W. Dillett; Inspector, Will Odenkirk; Council, 3 years, Aaron Thomas, C. F. Deininger; 1 year, Sam Shoop; School Directors, Alf Krape, George S. Clements; Tax Collector, Wm. J. Smith; Overseer Poor, David Burrell; High Constable, Andy Meyer; Treasurer, J. O Deininger; Auditors, Geo. Mowery, B. Poulson.

In the township the Democrats and Republicans held their caucuses on Saturday afternoon at Centre Hill, in the school building and Adam Smith's respectively. The Democrats nominated the following ticket: North Precinct, Judge of Election, George Koch; Inspector, David Bradford; Registration Assessor, J. J. Arney.

South Precinct—Judge of Election, W. A. Kerr; Inspector, Ed. Crawford; Registration Assessor, W. W. Royer; Tax Collector, Jacob Lee; Overseer Poor, James Moyer; Supervisor, Samuel Bruss; School Directors, C. W. Slack, Peter Jordon; Auditor David Fortney; Town Clerk, Lloyd Kerlin. For Supervisors in the South precinct the vote was a tie between the candidates James Sweetwood and Adam Krumrine. How the tie will be disposed of is troubling the chairmen. It may be necessary to call another caucus to decide the matter.

Keep Them Off the Street.

A few families in town have the pernicious habit of dumping their coal ashes right in the middle of the street in the driving track. With snow on the ground and a heavily loaded sled striking one of these spots it is a hard pull to get the load over, often endangering the harness. There is an ordinance against the nuisance, and we have been requested by a teamster to state that unless the habit is abated there will be a prosecution.

Where Horses are Cheap.

A man from Illinois, recently in our town, said he saw good yearling colts sell at $1,50 per head, and a span of nice, good horses for $60 for the pair. This tells how dealers can bring western horses into our valley and knock them off at public sale for $60 per head and have a big profit.

Some on Potatoes

Davy Meyer, opposite the Reporter office, had 8 pounds of seed potatoes of three kinds; from these 8 pounds he raised a little over nine bushels. Besides having sold part of his potato crop last fall, he still has 600 bushels on hand. Davy, gebs se de Orme.

Fell Down Stairs.

Mrs. Ollie Maise, who lives with the family of W. W. Dillett, on Church street, met with a serious accident last Sunday morning by falling down a flight of stairs. She was badly bruised about the head and body, but fortunately broke no bones.

Disease Among Cattle.

In the vicinity of Howard an unknown disease is creating havoc among the cattle and a number have died. The animal is sick but a few hours with the disease. Several cows are also afflicted with tuberculosis.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, Jan. 31, at Centre Hall at 7 p. m.; at St. John's at 2 p. m.; at Georges Valley at 10 a. m.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing for less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

DIED AT AARONSBURG.

Death of Thomas Yearick after a Long Illness.

Thomas Yearick, over 35 years a resident of Aaronsburg, died on last Monday afternoon at about 4 o'clock, after an illness of several weeks of dropsy of the chest. His age was 73 years.

The deceased was a native of Union county and when a young man came to Aaronsburg to clerk in the store of H. S. Gross. In a few months, had he lived, he would have celebrated his golden wedding, having married a daughter of Philip Gross, of New Berlin. A widow, two sons and a daughter survive him, namly, Harry and Gross, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. W. B. Mingle, of this place. Edwin, the oldest died some years ago. For many years the deceased carried on a grocery at Aaronsburg. We knew the deceased long and intimately. He was conscientious in his actions; a warm advocate of the temperance cause, and an earnest worker in the Presbyterian church.

Funeral this forenoon.

Dramatic and Delsarte Entertainment.

Miss Anna Lilyan Dunkel, a graduate of the National School of Oratory and Boston College of Oratory, assisted by her sister, has been secured for date of Friday evening, February 5th, in the Presbyterian church at this place. Miss Dunkel is highly recommended by both press and critics as an artist of rare ability, and her recitations, whether in the line of pathos or humor, are gems in their way, greatly delighting her audiences. Her entertainment includes impersonations of classical figures. Colored lights are used with splendid effect and the poses of Miss Dunkel are strikingly beautiful. The entertainment of elocution, posing and Delsarte will be well worth double the price of admission, and a crowded house should greet Miss Dunkel upon her appearance here. She will appear under the auspices of the Presbyterian church. Admission 10 and 20 cents. No reserved seats.

Road Supervisors.

Senator McQuown, of Clearfield, has presented a bill to the State Senate providing for the election and appointment of road supervisors in the several townships of the Commonwealth. The bill provides that these supervisors shall repair and maintain roads and bridges, let contracts for the same, levy and collect taxes, employ labor, divide townships into district, appoint road masters, and treasurer, purchase road making implements and machines. The supervisors are to report to township auditors and to the Secretary of Agriculture from time to time; they are to meet once each month for the transaction of business and are to receive as pay $1,50 for each meeting Senator McQuown hopes to have hi bill become a law.

The Way to Advertise.

Here is a straight tip from the newspaper called Brains: "There's only one right way to advertise and that is to hammer your name, your location, and your business so constantly, so insistingly and so thoroughly into the people's heads that if they walk in their sleep they will instinctively turn their steps toward your store.

Goes to Tamaqua.

Willis Rishell, just recovered from a four week's siege of typhoid fever, at his father-in-law's, landlord Ruhl, at Rising Springs, gave us a call, looking like a new man. He once was the popular landlord at Coburn; in March he will move to Tamaqua and take charge of the National hotel as a $2.00 house.

Preacher Innocent.

The Centre Democrat contradicts the report telegraphed to city dailies, that Rev. Gearhart, of the Bellefonte Ref. church had to resign on account of attending a dance with his children, and that he only visited the place to satisfy himself that nothing objectionable was going on and so found it while he was there.

Going into the Mercantile Trade.

Ex-County Treasurer John Q. Miles has decided to remain a citizen of Bellefonte since the expiration of his term, and has purchased an interest in Schofield's grocery store at that place. Ex Sheriff Condo has purchased the general merchandise store of J. H. Deibler at Millheim, and will move there at once.

Ground Hog Day.

On February 2nd will be "ground hog" day, when the "weather wise" little animal is supposed to come out of winter quarters and stay long enough to forecast the weather for the six weeks following.

Got the Box

Constables Dunlap and Montgomery, appointed by the court to collect the ballot boxes in the districts in which irregularities are claimed in the Miller sheriff contert, came over here last Saturday and took away the boro box.

—A larger and better line of storm coats no store in Centre county ever carried than do Lewins, at Bellefonte. The stock will be pushed out at a lively rate the next few weeks. Prices will make them go.

A COLD WAVE.

The Thermometer Drops Below Zero and the Cold Severe.

Last Monday morning mercury was 5 below zero, the coldest we had so far this winter. A violent storm prevailed since middle of last week, altho we had no deep snows, yet many of the by-ways were blocked by drifts.

Ice is now 8 to 10 inches in thickness and ice-houses are being filled.

Sleighing in the valley has been fair the past two weeks, which is not the case on the other side of the county.

Monday night the thermometer was down to 4 below zero, and the storm was still howling on Tuesday. Many hydrants are frozen causing much inconvenience in some families.

The cold was intense all day Monday and the thermometer being around zero. Before evening the mercury dropped below zero and during the night dropped to four below. None cared to venture out unless compelled to. In other parts of the valley the mercury registered as low as ten below, A high wind was blowing and what little snow there was on the ground was drifted and piled up. The trains on the railroad got through on time and experienced little difficulty in making time.

Somebody Make a Suggestion.

The committee in charge of the 4th of July celebration several years ago in Centre Hall, has a cash balance on hand of nearly $100, which is lying idle and not bearing interest. How to dispose of this fund the committee has not yet agreed upon, and the REPORTER would like to hear from some of our readers, how this money can be used to the advantage of all in town. Don't hesitate about making a proposition. It's good sound money and is worthy an equally good suggestion. Shall it be paid into the boro treasury for new streets, or the poor fund, or the school fund, or what. There is nearly $100 waiting to be spent and for once no one knows how. What say you?

A Remarkable Freak.

A neighboring county exchange publishes the following, of which we will not vouch for, and the reader may take it for all it is worth: A most remarkable freak of nature is on record at Rebersburg, Centre county, where a few days ago a child was born with four fully developed ears. The parents of the child are averse to having the public know of the circumstances, and are doing all possible to keep the knowledge of the deformity quiet. And the newspapers are aiding them in their efforts.

Weather Interfered.

The conundrum supper held by the Christian Endeavor Society last Friday evening was fairly well attended, and the proceeds netted over $10. The evening was bad, a heavy snow falling and being generally disagreeable, and the attendance was not as good as it would have been had the weather been more favorable.

Filling Up.

A little apprehension was felt by some of our people that they would not be able to get enough good ice to fill up their houses. This has been changed and ice is being cut from ponds around here that is near ten inches thick. The thermometer below zero for a day or two this week, is what put the water to sleep.

Big Tannery Burned.

One of the Elk Tannery company's large tanneries, located at Curwensville caught fire at 6 o' clock Monday morning and was totally destroyed. Over one hundred men are thrown out of employment.

They Want Work.

A peculiar state of affairs exists among the miners in the Sorrgue and Broadhead openings in Clearfield Co. The miners have become so nearly famished that they have united in petitioning for work even at reduced wages.

Had a Turkey Supper

Tuesday evening a big sled load of young people from Bellefonte took advantage of the good sleighing and drove over to the Old Fort, where landlord Shawver had a good turkey supper ready for them. There were about twenty-five in the crowd and they had a jolly good time.

To Relieve Toothache.

Toothache caused by a cold in the facial nerves may often be relieved by wringing a soft cloth out of cold water and sprinkling it with strong vinegar. This should be laid on the face like a poultice, and will often be followed by refreshing sleep.

A Successful Meeting.

Rev. Faus, of the M. E. church, is holding a very successful protracted meeting in the Spring Mills church, and is attracting people for miles around. More than twenty-five have confessed conversion, and the good work will continue.

—The largest stock, the lowest prices and satisfaction guaranteed is what gives the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, its big trade. Once a customer always a patron of that store.

A RUBBER ON YOUR FOOT....

....Is worth two or three doctors' bills. Which would you rather have? We have none of the doctors' bills, but we have rafts of Rubbers,—Rubbers to burn, as it were.

The Rubbers cover your feet better than our prices cover the cost to the makers, but the seeson has been a backward one, and the makers would rather have a little money in bank than a factory full of overshoes, hence we got them to sell at low prices. It is the same all through our stock. Good stout Shoes for everybody — bought cheap — sold cheap.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,
BELLEFONTE, - PA.

Our Annual Clearance Sale Has Begun. Bargains in every Line.

GARMAN'S STORE,
Allegheny st. - Bellefonte.

ANNUAL

Clearance Sale

Of Furniture at W. R. Brachbill's.

Previous to taking account of stock, we offer great bargains.

HERE YOU ARE,
ONLY
..$1.29..
Regular price, $3.00,

OAK OR MAHOGANY.

24 X 24 TOP.

W. R. BRACHBILL,
Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

On February 1st we begin our Annual Inventory, and we find it much easier to Invoice Cash in Bank than Merchandise on our shelves.

To reduce our stock to a low point we have made great reductions in prices on all our strictly speaking

WINTER GOODS.

If you want to get TEN DOLLARS worth of merchandise for FIVE DOLLARS come and see us within the next two weeks.

All Ladies' Coats, priced heretofore at from $4.00 to $6.00, now go at $2.50.

Ladies' Coats, former price from $7.00 to $1.00, now go at the uniform price of $5.00. All our $15.00 and $20.00 Coats now go at $7.50.

We have cut the price on all OUR DRESS GOODS ONE-THIRD OFF of the old prices.

All our Red and Grey Flannels one-third off.

Woolen Hosiery, Blankets, Gloves, and all Winter Goods 33 per cent. off the old prices.

ALL OUR MEN'S AND BOYS' OVERCOATS ONE-HALF OFF FORMER PRICES.

Our Men's and Boys' Suits are sold one-third off former prices.

Men's, Ladies' and Children's Wool Underwear one-third off.

Millinery prices cut exactly one-half.

THIS IS A GENUINE REDUCTION SALE

Our only object being to close out all Winter Goods and to reduce stock as low as possible

You can save dollars by coming to see us.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa

"Makers of Low prices and terrors to All Competitors."